

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 57

December 1, 1939

No. 7

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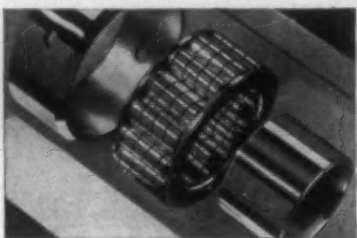
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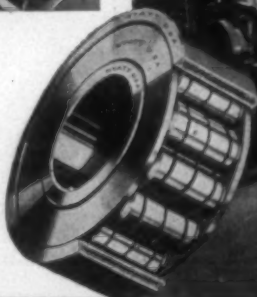
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Is The Government Promoting Cooperation?

By D. E. Mocrat

IF peace and good will are ever to be attained in the relationships with the government in its new business controls, then there must be certain changes in governmental attitudes. It is but natural that business which has operated on the principle of "rugged individualism" so long should resent to some extent any restraint or control placed upon it, but when restraints and controls come militantly and in troops as they have come during the past few years, it is to be expected that business would become more resentful and at times pugnacious. It has grown restive and tried to free itself and occasionally has fought back hard.

Those people who have represented the government's administrative agencies, too often, have assumed punitive and retaliatory attitudes, and under the power and privilege of extra-judicial mandates, have widened rather than narrowed the breach between government and business. They have made co-operation less possible and less desirable. In saying this, it must be admitted that industry has not been perfect and that it has provoked some acts in the breach. The government is supposed to represent all of the people in all of their various relationships. It is not supposed to be prejudiced or biased for or against any person, party, class or section.

In the administration of many of the recent labor laws, there has grown up a feeling that there is vindictiveness and even persecution in the purpose and plans of some of those who interpret and apply them. It is true that the Department of Labor was established for the purpose of governmental guarantee that labor would be represented in government and would receive a square deal insofar as political and social and economic law and its administration are concerned.

Its founding was never motivated by the idea of segregating society into classes and then sub-dividing these classes into other classes and then operating the Depart-

Actions of personnel in Department of Labor have contributed toward further widening of the differences between business and government, and employer and employee, by treating industrialists appearing before them with skepticism and in some cases rudeness. Punitive and retaliatory attitudes are shown by many administrators and investigators who should be fair-minded and unbiased in their actions and in their judgements.

ment of Labor for certain specific and favored groups to the disadvantage of others and to be used finally in creating a breach between employer and employee.

It would be unfair perhaps to state that all persons in the Department of Labor are so labor conscious and so extreme and biased in their thinking that they are in-

capable of dealing justly. It does seem, however, that too many are motivated by prejudice and punitive practices that prevent their rulings and administration from being as effective as they should be or as healing as they might be in their efforts at fair dealings and fair relationships between employers and employees.

The following observations will possibly illustrate and emphasize what we are trying to say in an attitude of constructive and helpful criticism:

Industrialists Regarded As Enemies of All Legislation

In the first place, industrialists appearing before labor committees of the House and Senate are by some regarded as enemies of all legislation. They are treated skeptically and in some cases rudely. Their statements are received often dubiously and listened to with cynical miens on the part of many of the advocates of labor.

It has always been our opinion that all representatives in government should represent all people in the nation and should seek the truth and try to determine what is best for the common weal. For a person or government to maintain and retain respect and confidence, it must treat its people respectfully and regard their statements with dignity and sincerity and civility. There seem to have crept into the dignified and sacred halls of legislation and administrative law too much vindictiveness and too many class hatreds.

In the second place, in the hearings before Committee No. 1 of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, the manufacturers and employers of labor were

given to understand that no statistics or surveys made by them were necessary, or would be considered of any value, unless those statistics or surveys supported the statistics and surveys made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. This seemed to us prejudicial and an abridgement of the rights of free people. A study of the hearings and the testimony presented therein will reveal the fact that only government statistics were finally considered authentic although on one or two occasions errors were found so flagrant as to make their modifications and corrections necessary.

Department of Labor Biased and Prejudiced

There is an old adage "that figures do not lie but that liars figure." The import of this adage is that in most cases statistics can be assembled to prove almost any position or attitude assumed. Thus the Department of Labor with its biased and prejudiced attitude could easily assemble statistics to substantiate its position on the interpretation and application of the provisions of the Wage and Hour Law. It may be said with equal fairness that the manufacturers or the employers of labor could and would do the same in collecting their statistics and presenting their facts.

In the intense and differing philosophies of both sides there are likely to be conflicting interpretations and testimonies. Out of these interpretations and testimonies, a harmonizing of application should come which would be free from bias or prejudice. However, when an announcement was made in the beginning that the Department of Labor had all information and statistics needed or perturbed an opinion on the merits or demerits of the case to be discussed and who will listen to the evidence submitted and render their verdict accordingly, regardless of the time consumed, the witnesses introduced or the length of the records.

Again, in the theoretical selection of a jury or any committee for that matter, it has always been considered judicially expedient and fair to select jurors who were free from bias and prejudice, who have not formed or ex-nent to the case, an *ex parte* hearing was already declared,

Stacked Jury

Without casting any aspersions or reflections on any member of the committee as to their honesty or integrity, and assuming for the moment that they are all honest and honorable men, they are still human and their philosophies and mental attitudes were deeply motivated by their personal predilections and economic objectives. As we sit in the public galleries of justice now and look down upon this jury, it is easy to see that it was a stacked jury a majority of which would strongly favor any attitude that the Department of Labor might assume. If any one will read Bulletin No. 663 carefully and without any effort of his own, he will find that it is not a collection of statistics but a collection of statistics plus a submerged recommendation of the Department of Labor as to what the findings of the committee should be.

Such procedures as the above are not calculated to build good will, confidence and respect for the government, because one party feels that it can not get justice, and another feels that through pressure, politics, and preference it can attain its goals legally whether they are

just or not. This was exemplified in the hearing when class conflicts were injected, economics, sectional advantages and other extraneous information not pertinent to a ceiling over hours and a floor under wages.

Law and Rulings Vague

Finally, in the reading of the law, there are vague phrases and clauses difficult to interpret and apply. In every law there are or should be qualities and characteristics that admit of an appeal to equity and reason. Now that the Administrator has made his ruling in accordance with the findings of a case tried, as has been indicated, the legal department in its zealous desire to stop every loophole and prevent every evasion, has made rulings and interpretations so intricate and involved with "ifs" and "whens" and "provided" that it is extremely difficult to determine what one should do or not do in order to comply with the law.

Again, most of the rulings and notices are worded in such a way as to inform and impress upon labor that their employers are not honest and that they must watch them, report them, sue them or use any other means available for securing the ends desired to be attained by the Department of Labor.

It may not be the intention of the Department of Labor to create these prejudices and this class consciousness. In its crusading zeal, it is widening the breach at a time when all people who are far seeing are appealing to labor, industry and the government to co-operate.

Signs, Notices, Bulletins, Poorly Worded

In many of the rulings of the Wage and Hour Division, it is necessary for signs, notices, bulletins, etc., to be posted prominently in the various departments of industrial organizations. Industrial managers, as a whole, do not seriously object to this ruling but they do object to the form and wording of some of the notices sent out for posting. This statement brings up another adage, "It is not what you do so much as how you do it." These notices act as further devious factors in class consciousness and create erroneous attitudes on the part of employees and make the employer feel that somehow his government is trying to oppress him rather than protect him, is destroying co-operation rather than creating it.

Now that the storm and stress of social awakening has spent its fury and people of all classes and conditions are more alert and sensitive to social demands and obligations, the government should appreciate the fact that goodness and honesty and fair thinking still exist in the hearts and minds of the great American public and that these social characteristics express themselves more impressively and more justly under the urge of volition than the urge of compulsion.

Most employers of labor are fair in their thinking and want to do the right thing. It is true that the great economic debacle revealed many faults in our industrial system. It is equally true that these faults were not intentionally and wilfully developed and permitted. Progress in social and industrial relations has not stopped nor does it need to be driven on by governmental urge. Every man has an inner urge for social justice and when once the government enters the field of human relationships and

(Continued on Page 47)

Eastern Carolina Group Discusses Mill Problems

Topics such as best type of top roll for drawing, production on drawing, best number of ends up on drawing and reasons, methods of cleaning long draft frames in carding and spinning, slashing problems, weave and cloth room reports and records, are discussed at meeting of Eastern Carolina Division of Southern Textile Association.

THE Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association held its fall meeting at Durham, N. C., in the Auditorium of the Erwin Community House, The Erwin Cotton Mills Company, on Saturday morning, November 4th. Approximately 200 members were present.

In the absence of J. B. Batton, Sr., who is chairman of the division, W. H. Miley, Jr., superintendent of the No. 2 Mill of the Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Erwin, N. C., presided at the meeting and conducted the discussion.

The first thing on the program was a short talk by Wm. M. McLaurine, secretary and treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, the gist of which has been published earlier this fall, and which Mr. McLaurine has presented at three of the fall divisional meetings of the Southern Textile Association.

A stenographic report of the meeting follows:

Mr. Miley: Thank you, Mr. McLaurine; I am sure the men enjoyed your talk.

We will now go into the technical discussion, and the first question is: "*How do leather, cork, and synthetic top rolls on drawing compare with metallic top rolls for evenness, production, and breaking strength?*"

D. E. Long, Overseer Carding and Spinning, Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford: I believe, from the standpoint of evenness, the leather or cork rolls will make a more even sliver than the metallic rolls. You do not have as many mechanical difficulties there. You know with metallic rolls the least wear will cause the flutes to indent further than they should, whereas these other rolls stay on top of those flutes all the time, and I believe you get a more even sliver.

P. B. Parks, Jr., Supt., Mill No. 5, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Erwin: I should like to ask Mr. Long a question about that. Do I understand you to say, Mr. Long, that because of the fact that the top roll rides on the bottom roll rather than on the boss you feel that you get a more even sliver? Is that right?

Mr. Long: Yes, sir.

Mr. Parks: May I ask another question? Have you

ever run all metallic rolls yourself and now do you have all of another type, or do you have part metallic and part of another type?

Mr. Long: Part metallic and part cork.

Mr. Parks: Aside from feeling that it is more even, on the theory you have just given, you have actually sized the sliver—small particles of it at a time—and come to the conclusion that it is more even? Or have you looked at the yarn that results from that and found that it is more even?

Mr. Long: From the tests on both sliver and yarn the cork rolls show more evenness.

Mr. Parks: Mr. Miley, I should like to get at the theory of that a little more closely. (Draws a diagram on blackboard.) This top roll is of cork or composition or



J. B. BATTON, SR.
Chairman
Eastern Carolina Division



GEO. GILLIAM
Secretary

leather, we will say; anything except the metallic. What is the essential difference between the metallic roll and this type? Mr. Long, you started to tell us about that. What is the difference out here on the end of these gudgeons?

Mr. Long: The metallic roll has a collar there for it to roll over.

Mr. Parks: Right. It rides on these collars, and these collars in turn ride on the bottom roll. Now, this is the other type (drawing on blackboard.) When the top roll rides on the bottom roll (which is a fluted roll in every case, whether you have this roll on top or the other roll on top) where does the driving power come from? In this case Mr. Long would say the driving power comes from the bottom steel roll or from the flutes. What do you say? (I do not mean to confine that to Mr. Long.) Will anyone tell us?

M. R. Harden, Supt., Erwin Cotton Mills Co., West

Durham: It should come from the collar.

A Member: Probably from both.

Mr. Parks: These flutes fit in the flutes on the bottom roll and are probably just alike. If not just alike they would not fit in there regularly and you would probably have cut fibres. So it is impossible for the top roll to slip over the bottom roll, on which it rests. When those two rolls go together they have to mesh. I believe we actually get the drive from the flutes. I argued that with Mr. Harden a little bit. But I do believe the collars are designed to keep the two from each other, so they do not cut the fibres. If you drive those rolls fast enough so that the flutes do not mesh together well, or if the little gudgeons get worn, then you get jumping, and when you get jumping you will have one flute jump over the other flute, and you have serious trouble. This roll rides on the working surface of the other, whether it is cork, leather, or synthetic.

Mr. Long: I should like to ask Mr. Parks his opinion of those two rolls, as to which, in his opinion, gives a more even sliver.

Mr. Parks: I shall agree with Mr. Long. I promised to argue with him but I am going to agree with him, since he just asked me whether I think this type or the other (the metallic) gives more even work. I believe this type (cork, leather or synthetic) gives more even work in most cases. I tack on "in most cases" because I can conceive of sliver that is so heavy that the pull is so hard on it that this type would slip, especially if it is not weighted heavily enough. That is the reason that in drawing today most of us have metallic rolls in the back, so that we can handle it. Then we have this other type on the front, where there is not so much pull. If one had a very heavy sliver, however, I can conceive of the metallic roll's giving better results all the way through. If you have a fine sliver, light weight, I can conceive of the other rolls all the way through being the best. The reason for that is that in this type we have one tooth going in between two other teeth, and then there is a turn. You have an indentation there every time. In the distance between this flute and that flute, looking at it from the end, there is bound to be a space. You would not get drafting at every stage with the metallic rolls because the points of contact are bound to be some little distance from each other; that is, from one flute to the next one; while in the other type there is constant contact and every fibre is bound to reach the roll by itself and not fall into a crack between the flutes. Therefore I feel that this type is bound to give smoother work, because the contact is constant, and in the other type the contact is not constant.

P. B. Parks, Sr., Mgr., Mills Nos. 1, 4 and 6, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham: All our plants here have Saco-Lowell five-roll high-draft drawing. In one of the plants all the frames with the exception of one have the three back rolls metallic and the other cork, but this one frame we never did change over, and it has all cork rolls. We have found no difference in the evenness or quality of the sliver that comes from that drawing over the other. But occasionally, on a cold morning, when the atmosphere is a little dry, we have a little lumpy roving on the drawing. If we take that lap and put it on a frame with all cork tops, the unevenness vanishes like a snowflake in a pool

of water. We have never been able to fathom the reason for that. In the frame with all cork tops it just does not happen.

Someone else has probably had that condition, and I should like to hear about it.

Mr. Miley: Mr. Parks gave us a very good illustration of why he thinks the leather or cork or synthetic roll gives more evenness. What effect would the tension have on evenness? Do you find any difference in the tension on the two, Mr. Harden?

Mr. Harden: You mean on the front?

Mr. Miley: Yes, the tension on your web.

Mr. Harden: Of course I think the tension on the web should be as slack as you can run it, as slack as you can have it so that it runs well and keeps the ends up.

Mr. Miley: I mean, can you get as good tension on the metallic roll as you can on the cork or leather or other rolls?

Mr. Harden: I doubt it. I know since we have had cork rolls we get a much better tension. I like that roll better. I prefer the cork to the metallic rolls.

Mr. Miley: That has been my experience, that it is harder to get even tension on the metallic roll than it is on the cork, and I think the reason probably is that it is hard to have the diameters of those collars exactly accurate and to keep them accurate. Your tension varies from one side of the roll to the other.

W. V. Byers, Asst. Mgr., Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham: I think that is a very interesting point that Mr. Parks brought up. I should like some others who have the five-roll Saco-Lowell drawing to give their views.

Mr. Harden: I believe that a great deal of that unevenness we have on cold mornings, when the atmosphere is not exactly right, is due to the fact that the cork roll does change its shape some over the week-end. If you have a metallic roll in the back it is more or less constant. So the lumpy work may be caused by the fact that the cork is not in the same condition on Monday as on Friday, while the metallic roll is. Where all the rolls are cork they start up possibly in a different condition, but uniformly different, which would tend to keep the work more even.

Synthetic Rolls

Mr. Miley: Who has synthetic rolls? Has anyone here tried them?

Mr. Long: I have tried synthetic rolls, and under favorable temperature and conditions they are good. But on cold mornings and under unfavorable conditions I have had cut work. I have never experienced that with cork rolls, but I have with the synthetic.

Mr. Miley: In other words, you think they are affected more by weather conditions than cork is?

Mr. Long: Yes, because as the weather gets colder they get harder, and as the weather gets warmer they get softer. There is no fixed degree of density there. I guess that is what you would call it.

Mr. Miley: You think under favorable weather conditions they are as good as cork?

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Mr. Long: I think so.

Mr. Miley: Did you run them for any length of time?

Mr. Long: Fourteen months.

B. F. Aiken, Carder, Mill No. 5, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Erwin: I ran several kinds of synthetic rolls. The worst trouble we had about it was the short fibres collecting in the clearer waste. After we buffed the rolls down, after running them for several months, they would get weak and slip. We got very good satisfaction out of them except for the slipping and the clearer waste, but we got better results from the cork than from the synthetic.

Mr. Miley: You had that trouble with slipping mostly after they were buffed?

Mr. Aiken: After they were buffed. When we would buff them off it would weaken them so that they would slip. But we got very good service except for the clearer waste.

Production On Drawing

Mr. Miley: How does the production on metallic rolls compared with that on the others? How about it, Mr. James?

Mr. James: You can run the metallic rolls probably about the same speed as you ran the cork at that time. I do not think there is much difference. Our production was about the same thing.

Mr. Miley: What size rolls did you have?

Mr. James: 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ " on the high-draft now. We had a larger roll, I think, on the older drawing.

Mr. Miley: You have to have higher speed, then, to make it?

Mr. James: Well, we were running practically the same speed; we were running pretty fast. We may be running the high draft 20 or 30 revolutions faster, but I think that is probably offset by the difference in the diameter of the front rolls.

Mr. Miley: What effect would the difference in diameter have?

Mr. James: Well, if you use a fluted roll, naturally the interlocking of the teeth would give you more production.

Mr. Miley: That is the point I am trying to make, that between the 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ " fluted roll and the 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ " non-fluted there would be a difference?

Mr. James: Yes, there would be a difference.

Mr. Miley: As to the point brought up about humidity and temperature, how would that affect the production?

Mr. James: The humidity, I think, unless it is too high, would not affect it. We probably run 55 to 60 per cent on the drawings. The temperature will not bother you if you keep the relative humidity right.

Mr. Miley: The point was brought up that if the temperature and the humidity are not kept right you will have trouble. Does that trouble enter into the production, too?

Mr. James: You mean on a cold morning?

Mr. Miley: Yes, sir.

Mr. James: We had some trouble then. But a weight on the front roll solved our problems.

Mr. Miley: Did you have any trouble with lapping up?

Mr. James: Yes, sir, some.

Mr. Miley: What trouble would you have on metallic rolls that would affect production that you do not have with the others?

Reasons for Variable Production

Mr. Parks, Jr.: As to the question about the difference in production, I believe if a man had brand-new metallic rolls and the collars were exactly the right diameter he could probably get just as good production as on non-fluted rolls, but as soon as the collars begin to wear or the gudgeons begin to vary a little you will get into trouble. As to the effect of humidity, it does not have much effect on metallic rolls because they are positive, anyway, but it does have a lot of effect on cork or synthetic rolls. If the air is too dry the synthetic roll gets slick and hard; it gets so slick that the fibres do not deposit themselves on the top clearer; they come through and stop up the trumpet, and you get ends down. The same thing takes place on cork if the room is too cool or too dry. The cork has little barbs on it. They tell me that is the glue rather than the cork. Of course, they have to use something to keep the cork on, but as soon as the room gets too cool it grabs up the fibers. Since the roll is smaller, you have to run a greater number of revolutions in order to get the surface speed. The effective surface speed is really the heart of the question as to what production you get. If you handle the temperature and humidity properly on cork I believe the highest surface speed can be attained on that covering. I believe under ideal conditions, however, the synthetics could make just as high speed, but it is harder to attain that ideal.

David Clark, Editor, TEXTILE BULLETIN, Charlotte: It seems to me that we are passing through a cycle on this matter of rolls. It used to be that nobody had metallic rolls; they all had leather-covered rolls. Then they thought the metallic roll was better and that they would get more even drafting, and everybody put in the metallic.

I think Mr. Parks is wrong about that intermeshing. The metallic roll does not mesh all the way down.

We seem now to have swung into another part of the cycle and say we can not get as good production on metallic rolls. We are exactly reversing ourselves on what we said twenty-five years ago.

Mr. Parks, Jr.: Don't you think one reason for that is that the emphasis twenty-five years ago got to be so heavy on heavy fibres and high-production machines that we had to have metallic rolls to draw out the fibres?

Mr. Clark: The principal argument for metallic rolls at that time was that the leather roll would slip and that with the metallic rolls the stock would come through absolutely uniformly, whereas with leather rolls there was a certain amount of give or slip.

A. R. Marley, Supt., Mill No. 6, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham: This whole trouble started with us; we are

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Weaving and Slashing Problems

South Carolina Mill Group discusses problems of twist effect on shrinkage of fabrics in Sanforizing, other weave room and slashing problems.

The report of the first part of the discussion at the meeting of the Weaving and Slashing Section of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association, Clemson, S. C., on November 11th, was published in the November 15th issue. It covered such subjects as a talk by Wm. H. Harriss, of Cluett, Peabody & Co., on the effect of yarn twist and tension on cloth shrinkage when sanforized, week-end humidification of weave rooms, and salvaging of dirty or oily filling.

Mr. G. G. Simmons, superintendent of Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., is chairman of the Division, and presided at the meeting. A stenographic report of the remainder of the discussion follows:

Chairman: Question No. 3: "What would be a normal weekly supply and repair cost per loom, on a K model, Dwight top loom, ten years old, running 172 p. p. m. on print cloths?" It does not state, but I assume that the man who asked that question is running 80 hours a week. What, in your opinion, would be the normal supply and repair cost per loom? Mr. Estes, have you any figures on

H. C. Estes, Overseer Weaving, Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.: No, I have not, Mr. Simmons, but I would say around 20 cents per loom would be a pretty fair average. If course, I do not know whether the K model would be much higher than the E model. The price of supplies enters into that, too, whether you use the best grade of supplies or a cheaper grade.

Chairman: I know some of these superintendents must have some figures on the cost of supplies. Mr. Hardie, since you are not a visitor I am going to call on you.

Newton G. Hardie, Gen. Supt., Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.: Mr. Chairman, I would say that 20 cents per loom per week is low for the weave room expense per loom. I would say it would be nearer 40 cents a loom, including all loom supplies, shuttles, belting, etc.

14" or 12" Heddle for Dobby Work

Chairman: We will go on to the next topic. The question is asked: "For 20-harness dobby work, is a 14" steel heddle better than a 12" heddle? Which is best for 8-

A. H. Mason, Supt. of Weaving, Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.: Fourteen-inch. The late models carry more shed. The 14" heddle I think is best for the back harness work? Mr. Mason, what is your opinion on that? that?

Mr. Mason: Yes, sir.

Chairman: That is for the 20-harness work?

Chairman: On 8-harness work would you have any preference?

Mr. Mason: Well, if you were going just to stay on 8-harness, the 12" heddle would do just as well.

Chairman: Mr. Batson, what is your opinion on that?

Louis P. Batson, Pres., Southern Shuttles, Inc., Greenville, S. C.: I will tell you what the trend is. The trend is to go to 14" heddles on light numbers in silk and rayon on heavy harness work; if under 12 harness, why then 12" heddles on cotton and such as that. There is more flexibility in the 14" heddle; that is the main thing. The heddle is more flexible and causes less strain on the warp—less jerking. That is what seems to be the report. I can not answer that; that is the other man's business. I just happen to be in the family. So far as giving authentic information is concerned, I can not do that; but I do know my brother has been selling more 14" heddles for silk and rayon and fine cotton work, as Mr. Mason said, on new looms.

Question: What has been your experience, Mr. Simmons.

Chairman Simmons: We have a 12" heddle, and it is satisfactory. I can say, though, I think that it would be logical that on 20-harness weave the 14" heddle would be more satisfactory. It would probably last longer because it is more flexible. On the 8-harness goods I should think the 12" heddle would be just as good.

Mr. Springfield, what is your idea on that?

M. F. Springfield, Overseer Weaving, Brookside Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.: I think the 14" heddle would be better on a 20-harness weave, because you get a better shed and it would be more flexible. In 8-harness I think the 12" would do just as well.

Shuttle Eye On Cotton and On Spun Rayon

Chairman: Next question: "Will a shuttle eye that is satisfactory on 40s single cotton filling be satisfactory on 20s single spun rayon?" Or do you think it is necessary to change the shuttle eye when you go to this coarser filling? Some of you fellows who are on spun rayon answer that.

W. E. Hammond, Supt., Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.: Mr. Joe Lyons can give you more information on that than any other man here.

Chairman: Let's hear from you, Joe.

Mr. Lyons: I can not say that the same shuttle eye is satisfactory, but I do not know of anything that is any better. I think the field is open for these fellows to make a decided improvement, but they have not done it yet.

Chairman: You use the same eye?

Mr. Lyons: Yes, we use the same eye.

(Continued on Page 14—Page 14 continues on Page 41)

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Chairman: Mr. Laurens, what is your opinion?

J. I. Laurens, Overseer Weaving, Rayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.: I agree with the gentleman who just spoke.

Chairman: It looks as if Louis Batson came to the right meeting, then, doesn't it? It is up to some of you shuttle fellows to work out an eye that will be better than anything we have.

J. V. McCombs, Southern Agent, Quaker Chemical Products Corp., Spartanburg, S. C.: I had quite a lot of experience in running Sudan cotton and other cotton mixed, and I never noticed much difference in running the Sudan cotton. I ran it on the same shuttle.

Mr. Stansell: We find that the most important thing about the shuttle eye is, first, to get a shuttle eye that will thread easily and stay threaded. We run from 18s to 48s carded cotton filling and also run spun rayon filling. We do not attempt to make any change in our shuttle eye. When switching from rayon to cotton or from a fine number to a coarse number, however, we do attempt to change the tension in our shuttles by relining them. But our experience has proven to us that after we get a good shuttle eye that will thread easily and stay threaded a change in number does not seem to be a very important factor.

Factors That Will Cause Kinky Filling

Chairman Simmons: The next question is one that interests Mr. Harriss. "Assuming that there is not too much twist in the yarn, what are the different factors that will cause kinky filling?" Assuming that you are not getting from the spinning room yarn with too much twist in it, what are the different factors in the weave room that cause the filling to kink? Mr. Lockman?

Mr. Lockman: One thing would be a poorly conditioned room, not heated or not humidified properly. Another thing would be harness not timed right, harness not at the right distance from the reed. The loom's picking too late will cause kinky filling. They should pick just before they get to the top center. Too much power on the loom will cause it. The check straps and the shuttle boxes not being properly adjusted are two other things. There are probably a good many others, but those are a few of them.

Chairman Simmons: Mr. Coker, what can you add to those?

E. D. Coker, Asst. Overseer Weaving, Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.: I have found that too much power in the loom and the shuttle rebounding in the box will cause it. If you do not have the proper tension in the shuttle that will cause it.

Mr. Snyder: Mr. Chairman, I think that has been pretty well covered. Some men do not condition filling. I do not know what numbers they run without conditioning it. We condition ours. If the filling is not properly conditioned that causes it. Then humidity plays a big part, also proper tension in the shuttle, and so on. I think that has just about been covered.

Mr. McCombs: It is due to uneven yarn sometimes. You have to put a little more twist in on one side of the frame than on the other.

Chairman: Mr. Harriss, what do you say?

Mr. Harriss: The question, when I first read it, seemed to me like this: "Assuming that a giraffe has no neck, why is its head ten feet above its body?" It seems to me that in your answers you are begging the question. Is not the answer that twist is what makes yarn kinky? You say you can avoid it by putting more tension on it. I say that you must look for the trouble, when you have kinky yarn, by seeing if you do not have too much twist in it.

Mr. Lockman: May I ask a question of Mr. Harriss about Sanforizing? If two mills deliver cloth to the finisher 39 inches wide and the cloth from one mill will finish 37 inches and that from the other mill a half inch wider, when that comes to your Sanforizing machine do you Sanforize according to the two widths or does that make any difference?

Mr. Harriss: Oh, no. When goods come to Sanforizing everything else is out; we have to Sanforize what the wash test shows. We make the wash test first and then Sanforize according to that. Of course, one finisher sometimes can do a little better than others. As a rule, the more twist, the more shrinkage.

Mr. Lockman: I want to know if the shrinkage is in the bleaching or in the Sanforizing. In other words, is the trouble in the finishing works?

Mr. Harriss: No. The trouble is something innate in the cloth—something in the cloth that makes it shrink.

Mr. Lockman: That is what I want to know.

Mr. Harriss: All finishers have to pay attention to the lengthwise tension on the cloth. When you put lengthwise tension on it, it brings the width down a little. If the wash test calls for 35 and your width is 36, the finisher has to put a little lengthwise tension on it to bring it down.

Mr. Lockman: When it gets out of the right width, does one shrink more than another in the finishing room?

Mr. Harriss: We discover it only as the wash test is made.

Mr. Lockman: That is before you put it in the finishing?

Mr. Harriss: Sanforizing must always be the last process. The goods are dyed and bleached and finished, then put in the Sanforizer.

Mr. Lockman: That is after it has been bleached?

Mr. Harriss: Yes, after the goods have been put through exactly the same dyeing and bleaching and finishing processes. If you put the goods through identical processes, the difference must be in the goods originally.

Mr. Lockman, Jr.: When it comes to the Sanforizing machine one cut of a piece of goods could be 35" and one 36" in width. I mean when it goes in the Sanforizing machine. You cut off a swatch and test it, and then set your machine for the particular width shown by that swatch after testing. Would the 1" difference before it goes into the Sanforizing machine make any difference in the end?

Mr. Harriss: No. If one is stretched out to 35½" and the other is down to 34½", the same piece of goods would come out the same width.

Mr. Hardie: How often do you make those tests?



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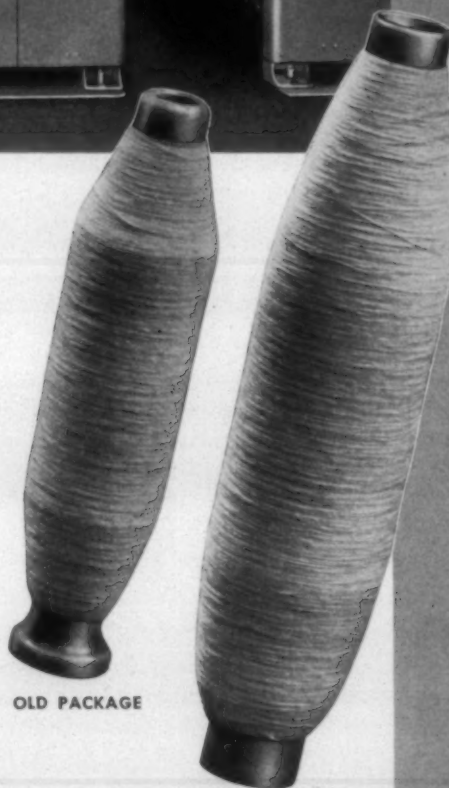
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Auburn Textile School Installs More Equipment

Auburn, Ala.—Announcement is made by the Alabama Polytechnic Institute of plans for the installation in the Textile School of a 10-pound package and raw stock dyeing machine at an early date and a Model X Draper loom. It is also considering a Guillet outfit for overhauling equipment. E. W. Camp is head of the Textile School.

Anti-C. I. O. Group Is Organized At Columbia Mills

Columbia, S. C.—The Independent Employees' Association of Columbia Mills, an anti-CIO body, was organized here November 15th after a group of the textile plant's workers heard an address by Ben E. Adams, Columbia editor and candidate for Governor last year.

In a resolution, the group said it was "convinced that the CIO does not represent the best interest of our fellow workers and that it is closely allied with communism as represented by the government of Russia where the workers have nothing whatever to say about their wages, hours of employment or where they shall work, and,

"Whereas, the CIO, according to resolutions adopted at its national convention, places whites and negroes on the same level and in the same union which we can not and will not accept, and,

"Whereas, we believe the future welfare of our country and the best interest of the textile workers of South Carolina depend upon the elimination of the CIO from this State."

The group then resolved itself into the association and stated that it planned to "take immediate steps to enlist the majority of the employees of the Columbia Mills into this organization and proceed to elect the said Independent Employees' Association of Columbia Mills as the bargaining agency in our relations with the management of the mills."

It resolved that the organization have "bona fide employees" of the mill as its officers and spokesmen.

The plant now has a contract with the Textile Workers Union of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organization.

Adams said that H. F. LaCons was elected temporary chairman of the organization.

New Lunkenheimer Catalog

The new Lunkenheimer Catalog 78 illustrates, describes and lists the complete line of bronze, iron and steel valves; boiler mountings; lubricating devices; oil and grease cups, whistles, cocks, fittings, etc. The Lunkenheimer Co. is located in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cotton Estimate Shows Increase

Washington, D. C.—The Agriculture Department estimated this year's cotton crop at 11,845,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight November 8th, as indicated by conditions November 1st. A month ago 11,298,000 bales were forecast. Production was 11,943,000 bales last year.

The indicated yield of lint cotton was placed at 234.1 pounds an acre, compared with a forecast of 235.7 pounds a month ago, and 235.8 pounds produced last year.

Acreage remaining for harvest is placed at 24,222,000 acres, abandonment having been 2.9 per cent of the 24,943,000 acres in cultivation July 1st. Acreage harvested last year was 24,248,000 and abandonment 1.1 per cent of the 25,018,000 acres in cultivation July 1st a year ago.

The Census Bureau reported that cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to November 1st totaled 10,085,260 running bales, exclusive of linters, compared with 10,124,773 bales a year ago, and 13,160,423 bales in 1937.

American Viscose Gets Vinyon Rights From Carbide

American Viscose Corp., largest domestic producer of rayon, has completed arrangements with Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corp. for rights for the production and sale of "Vinyon," a new synthetic yarn of Vinylite plastic, it was learned in the market.

"Vinylite" is the name given by Carbide & Carbon Chemical to its copolymer of vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate. The company is a subsidiary of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.

44½ Miles of Fire Hose

Akron, Ohio.—Forty-four and one-half miles of woven single jacket fire hose currently is being manufactured in the local mechanical goods plant of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., for the British government. It is understood that the fire hose is being purchased to supplement the existing fire fighting equipment in the British Isles essential in air raid decontamination and fire protection.

The British order, combined with several substantial domestic orders on hand, is occupying the hose manufacturing facilities of the Goodyear Co. at or near capacity on a six-day, 24-hour basis of operation. Cotton required for the 235,000-foot overseas order will approximate 80,000 pounds.

Mercerized Cotton Yarn Improves

The Mercerizers' Association of America, reporting on shipments of mercerized cotton yarn for the first 44 weeks of 1939, show outstanding improvement over the same period in 1938. Shipments for the 1939 period show an increase of 35% over 1938, which reflects a continuation of the improvements in this industry which started in February of this year.

Of greater importance, however, according to Dean Mill, president of the Mercerizers' Association of America, is the fact that shipments for the first 44 weeks of 1939 are 27% greater than the previous five-year average for this same period.

The marked improvement in demand this year, according to Mr. Hill, is due to the great increase in use of mercerized cotton yarn in knitted garments brought about by the promotional campaign of the Durene Association of America of which Mr. Hill is also president.

However, increased use in welts and feet of full-fashioned silk hosiery and increased demand from Central and South America since the outbreak of the war are further causes for the increase in shipments.

GOOD BUSINESS NEWS



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COTTON COMMENT

By Dameron Williams



"Until Debt Do Us Part"

THE year 1929 marked the beginning of the end of the old method of handling the cotton crop in this country. Uncle Sam started in the business that year, in a small way, to be sure, but none the less definitely. We of the United States controlled the cotton markets of the world in 1929. Considering the fact that we had started in business in 1790 and had done right well by the country for all the years intervening the record is something to be proud of. There were no stocks of cotton held by the government. Markets were free and open. The cotton farmer had not been regimented. The record was achieved by individual effort following the American tradition. We exported that year, for instance, over 8 million bales of cotton, bringing millions upon millions of dollars of foreign money into this country.

Today, about ten years later, we of the United States still control—something. The government, after ten years of digging deeper and deeper into the cotton production and distribution business, owns *ten million bales of cotton*. It is costing over 30 millions of dollars a year to carry this huge stock. This stock of cotton was accumulated via the so-called "cotton loan" method whereby certain officials decide that, in their judgement, cotton is too low in price hence the idea of loaning money on it. For all practical purposes the "loan" has simply resulted in a sale to the government.

The accumulation of this unnecessary and unwieldy stock of cotton is by no means all the story. Other disasters, incident to the government program, have hit us hip and thigh. To my mind the consideration of these disasters and of the many mistakes made under government control is completely overshadowed; however, when we take into consideration the unmistakable tendency, now reaching its climax, toward a complete regimentation of the whole industry. The movement has been gradual but none the less sure. Each year brings another definite step into view. These steps are connected, one with the other, in a set pattern.

Export Situation

In order that we may gain some idea of just what is taking place suppose we take a look at the situation prior

to government control and then look at ourselves in the mirror today.

We exported, under private control in 1929, some 770 millions of dollars worth of cotton, 8 million bales. After about nine years our exports had dropped to $3\frac{1}{2}$ million bales worth something in excess of 200 millions of dollars, last year.

The government owned no cotton prior to 1929. Today it owns or controls ten million bales.

We were the world's greatest cotton producer nation in 1929. All the foreign cotton producing countries together harvested only about 11 million bales of cotton that year. While we were experimenting with government control foreign countries have increased their production to a high of about *eighteen million bales* a year.

In 1928-29 the *consumption* in the world of foreign cotton was $10\frac{1}{2}$ million bales. Foreign consumption of foreign cotton nearly reached 17 million bales in 1937-38. The difference in consumption has been at our expense.

The cotton farmers of the South received nearly twenty cents per pound for their cotton as an average for the 20 years prior to 1929, *from private merchants*. The price of cotton under government control has been about half that amount, or close to ten cents per pound.

Trials and Errors

It might be argued that we have been proceeding, under the Farm Board then AAA, on a system of trial and error. I agree heartily with the former and the latter terms. We have certainly had trials and the errors have been numerous.

These losses of our exports; this drastic drop in the price of cotton, caused in major part by governmental intervention; the confusion and upheavals resulting from government operation of the cotton business and the lack of common sense in the administration of our cotton programs have contributed to our troubles. But the matter of the definite tendency toward total governmental operation of the cotton industry is of paramount importance.

Despite the proven fallacy of the cotton loan, the Department of Agriculture announced, a few weeks ago, a

(Continued on Page 33)

Revival of Processing Tax is Considered

Washington, D. C.—Agriculture officials are considering reviving a certificate plan of levying taxes on processors of cotton, wheat and rice to meet parity payments to farmers, according to reports.

Authoritative persons said Secretary Wallace was studying such a proposal to be applied only to cotton, wheat and rice to replace funds raised by processing taxes which have been abandoned.

In the case of cotton, they disclosed consideration was being given a proposal requiring processors to pay 4 to 6 cents a pound for certificates to obtain raw cotton. These funds, they said, then would be turned over to the producers.

Such a plan would boost farm income without increasing Congressional appropriations and the necessity for the Treasury to collect the tax, they added.

Informed persons said Wallace would discuss the need for raising funds through such a plan in a speech at Oklahoma City next month.

The certificate plan operated for a time under the Bankhead Act and varying versions of it have been proposed in legislation introduced the first of the year by Senator Wheeler (D-Mont) for wheat and by Representative Derouen (D-La.) for rice.

Officials have considered aiding in the drafting of a single bill to cover all three products. It was probable, one official indicated, that a national farm organization would submit the bill to Congress after consulting with the Department of Agriculture.

Wallace previously has urged revival of the processing tax to raise funds for parity payments and he is said to be of the opinion that unless such a revenue-raising plan is adopted it will be necessary to increase loan rates.

If a certificate plan were adopted, officials said refunds would be made on cotton goods exported.

Opposition of manufacturers to such a tax on cotton on the basis it would reduce domestic consumption, one well informed person in the department said, probably would be reduced in comparison to the textile industry's objection to the processing tax.

As basis for this contention, he cited the 1937 recession in the textile industry which he declared showed that the processing tax, abandoned a year earlier, was not responsible for the plight of textile mills.

New President and Board Chairman for G. E.

Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-president, was elected president, and Philip D. Reed, assistant to the president, was elected chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric Company at the meeting of the directors of the company in New York City, November 17th. They will take over their new responsibilities January 1st, succeeding Gerard Swope and Owen D. Young, who will become honorary president and honorary chairman of the board, respectively.

In a jointly signed letter, Mr. Young and Mr. Swope submitted their resignations and the reason for doing so. In the letter they stated that, since it had been their

policy to retire men at 65, they were applying that policy to themselves, and felt that it would contribute to the morale and effectiveness of the organization.

Stadium Named for Mill Man

Wake Forest College, at Wake Forest, N. C., has decided to name their new football stadium Groves Stadium, in honor of H. H. Groves, president of the Groves Thread Co., Inc., Gastonia, N. C., who by a contribution of \$15,000 made possible the construction of the stadium. The gymnasium will hereafter be known as the Gore Gymnasium, in honor of Claude Core, former president of the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.

10,681,000 Bales Ginned To Nov. 14

Washington, D. C.—The Census Bureau reported that cotton of this year's growth ginned to November 14th totaled 10,681,807 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 10,742,579 bales a year ago, and 14,947,111 two years ago.

Round bales included totaled 157,018, compared with 142,435 a year ago, and 267,961 two years ago.

This year's total crop, as reported by the Agriculture Department from indications as of November 1st, is 11,845,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, compared with 11,943,000 bales last year and 18,946,000 bales two years ago.

U. S. Imports Nearly Million Pounds of Cotton

Washington, D. C.—The Customs Bureau reported that 934,149 pounds of staple length cotton less than 1½ inches was imported from September 20th to November 21st. The quota for this type cotton is 14,516,882 pounds for the year ending next September 20th.

Up to November 21st, principal receipts were 580,411 pounds from India, 297,951 pounds from Brazil and 46,820 pounds from Mexico.

In the same period, 9,237,426 pounds of staple 1½ or more inches were imported, compared with the annual quota of 45,656,420 pounds. Of these imports, 9,100,072 pounds came from Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and 137,319 pounds from Peru.

Cotton Bagging Business Picks Up

Developments indicate that cotton bagging seems likely to come into much wider use as a result of the war in Europe. Prices of burlap skyrocketed after war broke out, and the bagging trade began the purchase of osnaburgs on a heavy scale.

This development seems likely to give considerable impetus to the movements which have been under way to increase the use of cotton bags. The Michigan Bean Shippers' Association is already using cotton bags for their beans and other shippers in Michigan and Colorado have reported turning to cotton bags for packaging their products.

Carolina Supply Co. Represents Bancroft Belting Co.

F. W. Bancroft, president of Bancroft Belting Co., Boston, Mass., manufacturers of belting and leather supplies, announces that in the future the company will be represented in the Southern territory by the Carolina Supply Co., of Greenville, S. C.

New Sizing Compound for Spun Rayons

A new, tested sizing compound for spun rayon warps and mixtures is announced by E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia and Charlotte.

This product, known as Houghto Size SR, is said to work with any type of starch or gum used for spun rayon sizing. Its advantages announced by the manufacturer include high breaking strength, elasticity, increased weave room efficiency, easy boil-off and low cost because of the concentrated nature and solubility of the softener.

From 6 to 7% of Houghto Size SR, based on the weight of starch or gum, is employed in the sizing formula. The brilliance of dyed warps is not affected by the softener, according to the manufacturers.

Stein-Hall Builds Factory Addition

Stein, Hall & Co. is constructing a five-story and basement addition to its factory in Long Island City, New York, which will provide about 27,000 square feet of new production space to meet increased demand for the company's gums and dextrines, which are used by the paper box, envelope, textile and other industries. The addition will be completed in January.

Construction was started some time before the European war began, so that the expansion is in no sense a "war baby." Increasing business, even prior to the outbreak of hostilities, made the need for enlarged production facilities imperative.

Construction is of brick-enclosed steel and the floors will be concrete, so that the structure will be fireproof. The fifth floor will present a penthouse appearance because the walls will be set back from a parapet running around the edge of the fourth floor roof.

This floor will include rooms for pilot plant operations, instruments, research and routine work. The laboratory will have plenty of daylight from 23 windows and seven skylights.

A new boiler house is being constructed to supply additional steam for heating and production purposes.

Construction work is being done by the W. J. Barney Corp. and the plans were drawn by A. R. Burnette, both of New York City.

Wm. H. Harriss Speaks At N. C. State College Textile School

On a recent visit to his alma mater, William H. Harriss, who represents the sanforizing division of Cluett, Peabody & Co. in New York, explained to the Textile students of North Carolina State College the working of the sanforizing machine. Mr. Harriss emphasized that the sanforizing process is a mechanical operation performed by a precision machine, and that fabrics are shrunk by

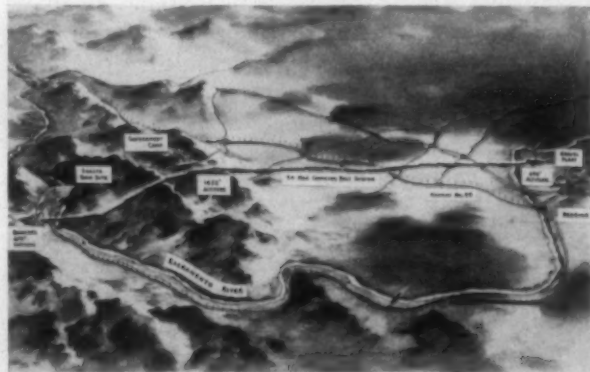
means of mechanical compression without the use of chemicals. His lecture supplemented by illustrated charts and printed literature gave the Textile students a clear conception of one of the major developments in the modern processing of cotton and linen fabrics.

The visit to State College was in the nature of a homecoming for Mr. Harriss. He was graduated from that institution in 1895 when only 17 years old, and it is believed that he was the youngest person who ever received a degree there. While connected with the late D. A. Tompkins in Charlotte he drew the plans for Tompkins Hall, the original Textile building at State College. That building was destroyed by fire in 1914 and replaced by a larger structure to which an 80-foot, three-story addition was built in 1926.

Mr. Harriss spoke in the new four-story fireproof Textile building which has just been completed and to which the equipment of the Textile School is now being transferred. He expressed himself as highly pleased with the progress which his old school has made in the field of textile education, and with the modern up-to-date equipment which the new structure houses.

Longest Conveyor Belt System Being Constructed

Akron, Ohio.—One thousand bales of long staple cotton (500,000 pounds) are being woven into a special fabric at Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., to provide the backbone for a 9.6-mile conveyor belt system, longest ever constructed, to convey aggregates for Shasta dam of the Great Central Valley of California Federal flood control project. Contract for manufacture of the 20 miles of 36-inch wide, six-ply, rubber covered, cotton belting required for the project, has been awarded the Goodyear

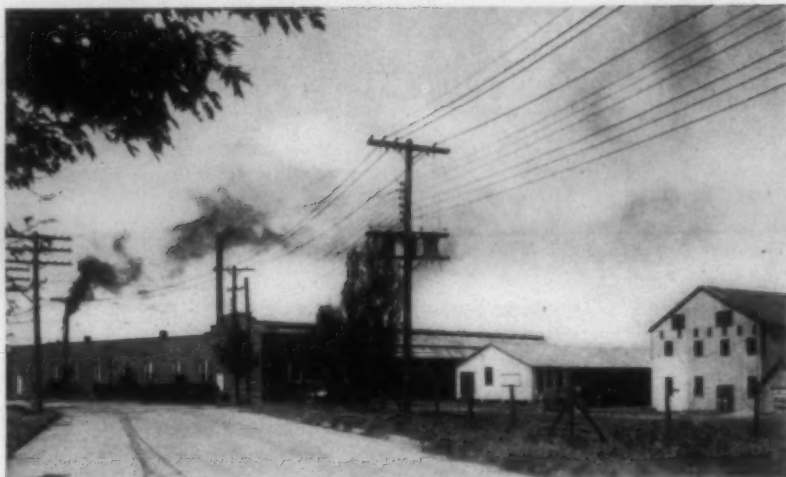


Tire & Rubber Co., of this city, by the Columbia Construction Co., Inc., of Redding, Calif.

The conveyor will haul sand and gravel from a plant of the Columbia Co., at Redding, to Coram, almost ten miles away, near the site of the Shasta project. The system will involve the use of 26 separate, endless-vulcanized belts, each approximately three-quarters of a mile long, motivated with a 200 horsepower motor and turning on 48-inch head pulleys.

In operation on its 9.6 mile route the conveyor system will carry the aggregates for the Shasta dam over the Sacramento river at two points; over one main State highway and five county roads; across four creeks and the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Made BY and FOR Southern Industry!



JOHNSON CITY, TENN., Plant of U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., which specializes in the manufacture of cardroom bobbins and skewers.



GREENVILLE, S. C. Main Office and Plant of U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., which specializes in the manufacture of quills and spinning bobbins.

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**Greenville, South Carolina
Charlotte, N. C., Johnson City, Tenn.**

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ALABAMA AGENT: Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham



BETTER BOBBINS • SPOOLS • CONES • SHUTTLES

Personal News

C. D. Green, former general manager, has been made treasurer of the Laurens Cotton Mill, Laurens, S. C.

M. T. Poovey has resigned as superintendent of the Hannah Pickett Mills, Plant No. 2, Rockingham, N. C.

M. L. Smith, formerly treasurer, has been elected president of the Laurens (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. C. McPherson, formerly with Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C., is now connected with the Mathews Cotton Mill, Greenwood, S. C.

William B. Hodge, of Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C., has recently been granted a patent on a self-cleaning nozzle used in humidifiers for textile plants.

Ed Chapman, employee of the Liledoun Mill, Inc., Taylorsville, N. C., lost his left arm recently as the result of an accident in the picker room at the mill.

Paul Martin, formerly second hand, has been promoted to overseer of carding and spinning at the Belle Vue Mfg. Co., Hillsboro, N. C.

James Baker has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C., to accept a position with the Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Paul Gwynn is now overseer of weaving at the Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C. He was formerly with the Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C.

E. M. Cushman, formerly superintendent of Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., is now general superintendent of the Cartex Mills, Inc., Salisbury, N. C.

Walter Rogers, graduate of N. C. State College, is now overseer of carding on the third shift at the Cannon Mill No. 7, Salisbury, N. C.

A. H. Pilkington, former assistant designer, has been promoted to designer at the Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C.

Z. F. Wright, president and treasurer of the Newberry Cotton Mills, was recently honored by the presentation of a plaque in honor of his services to the Newberry Country Club, which made possible its existence.

J. E. Smith, formerly of Woodruff, S. C., is now superintendent of the Laurens (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. S. Moore, formerly of Lumberton, N. C., is now overseer of carding and spinning at Erlanger Cotton Mill, Lexington, N. C.

Earl Crenshaw, formerly with Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., has been named superintendent of the Hampton Spinning Co., Clover, S. C.

G. W. Johnson, formerly with Bradford Mills, Prattville, Ala., is now superintendent of the Marlboro Cotton Mills, McColl, S. C.

Robert Cushman is now superintendent of the Abbeville Cotton Mill, Abbeville, S. C. He was formerly with Stonecutter Mills at Spindale, N. C.

Joe Guess, formerly of Covington, Ga., is now associated with the Abbeville (S. C.) Cotton Mills as personnel director.

Frank Madden has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at the Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C.

T. C. Drew, formerly superintendent of the Clifton Mfg. Co., is now superintendent of the Mayfair Cotton Mills, Arcadia, S. C.

Hunter West, for the past 20 years overseer of weaving at the Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C., has been named superintendent of the plant, succeeding T. C. Drew.

Paul Allison, loom fixer at Union-Buffalo Mills Co., Buffalo, S. C., has been appointed to fill a vacancy in the sheriff's office there.

C. M. Hemphill has resigned as superintendent of the Greer plant of the Victor-Monaghan Co., Greer, S. C., because of ill health.

J. L. O. Foster has been named overseer of weaving at the Clifton (S. C.) Mfg. Co., succeeding Hunter West, who was promoted to superintendent.

W. F. Queen, formerly second hand in spinning at Mathews Cotton Mill, Greenwood, S. C., is now night

THE PURE

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OIL CO.

CHICAGO U.S.A.

overseer of spinning at Southern Brighton Mills, Shannon, Ga.

K. McLain, overseer of weaving at Hannah Pickett Mills No. 2, Rockingham, N. C., has succeeded M. T. Poovey as superintendent of the plant.

T. J. McNeely has been appointed superintendent of the Locke Cotton Mills of Concord, N. C., which has recently reopened. Mr. McNeely was formerly with the Rhodes-Rhyne Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C., for 17 years.

Walter Troutman, former overseer third shift carding at Cannon Mills No. 7, Salisbury, N. C., has been transferred and promoted to overseer of carding and spinning at Imperial Cotton Mill, Eatonton, Ga., a Cannon mill.

Robert B. Riddle, formerly of Birmingham, Ala., has been appointed assistant to Superintendent and Vice-President G. M. Vann, of the Eastman (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

W. D. Anderson and James H. Porter, Bibb Mfg. Co. officials, of Macon, Ga., were recently honored by a Y. M. C. A. banquet in recognition of their services to the Macon, Y. M. C. A.

Ernest M. Boys has resigned as superintendent of the Pisgah Mills, Brevard, N. C., to accept the position of superintendent of the newly reorganized mill at Kinston, N. C. The name of the mill is now Glen Raven Mills No. 2.

John Siewers has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the Washington Mills Co., Fries, Va., succeeding the late J. W. Bolton. Mr. Siewers is a graduate of Davidson College.

B. A. Robbins, formerly second hand of carding at Priscilla Plant of Textiles, Inc., Ranlo, N. C., is now overseer of carding at Bowling Green Spinning Co., Bowling Green, S. C.

Frank Brady Represents Wheeler Reflector Co.

Wheeler Reflector Co., Congress St., Boston, Mass., announces that Frank Brady, Hawthorne Apartment, 207 Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte, N. C., is now representing them in both North Carolina and South Carolina. This firm makes lighting equipment for both cotton mills and knitting mills.

HOUGHTON WOOL TOPS

Prompt Shipment All Grades on Short Notice

Suitable for Blends with Rayon or Cotton

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W. C. Metlin—"A Half Century With One Firm"

It is an unusual record and one that any man can be exceedingly proud of. On November 12th Mr. Metlin rounded out 53 years of continuous service in one of the oldest known industries—working and dealing in leather.

His connection with the Akron Belting Co. began in 1886, starting as an apprentice. He learned to handle leather from the rough state through the different steps to finished belting; acting in every capacity during the first few years and was made general foreman.

From January 3, 1903, to March 1, 1914, he traveled as salesman throughout the West as far as the Pacific Coast.

In 1914 he succeeded Mr. George Wince and was made vice-president in charge of manufacturing and sales, and has continued in that capacity, being on the job every day.

Mr. Metlin has had wide experience in power engineering and equipped new plants with leather belting in all lines of industry, and because of the large percentage of customers of his firm in the textile field in the South he was privileged to spend much time in those mills.



CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL
TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

Clinton Company

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE

Abbott Joins Graton & Knight

President F. E. Barth, of the Graton & Knight organization of Worcester, Mass., tanners and manufacturers of leather belting, leather packing, and other industrial leather products, announces the addition of George L.



Abbott to the organization. Mr. Abbott becomes a director and vice-president and general sales manager, and will pay particular attention to strengthening the Graton & Knight mill supply dealer set up. He is well fitted for this, as he has had 25 years' experience in the tanning and belting industry. Mr. Abbott was formerly president of the Philadelphia Power Club, an affiliate of the Power Transmission Council. At the present time

he is vice-president of the American Leather Belting Association, vice-president of the Philadelphia Leather Belt Club and chairman of the exhibitors committee of the American Supply and Machinery Manufacturing Association.

Phi Psi Taps 16 At N. C. State College

Raleigh, N. C.—The State College Chapter of Phi Psi, national honorary textile fraternity, has just initiated 16 juniors and seniors into membership.

Initiates are William C. Friday, of Dallas; John D. Boger, of Concord; Dwight L. Turner, of Greensboro; J. R. Wall, of East Bend; T. Ed Hastings, of Camden; J. Taylor Shotwell, of Henderson; David L. McCollum, of Wentworth; Ed P. Moore, of Bynum; James D. Gaskins, of New Bern; Richard T. Henning, of Albemarle; Thomas A. Johnson, Jr., of Liberty; Thomas B. Price, of West Jefferson; Kiffin R. Craven, of Charlotte; W. H. Retter, of Easton, Pa.; Charles C. Chase, of Salisbury, and Ellis Fisher, of Salisbury. The last four are seniors.

Phi Psi is the largest textile honorary fraternal organization in the United States, having chapters in all the principal textile schools.

OBITUARY

WALLACE I. STIMPSON

Wallace I. Stimpson, vice-president and chairman of the board of directors of the Draper Corporation, died at his home in Hopedale, Mass., November 21st. He had been suffering from an affection of the heart which caused him to give up active duties at the corporation office last July, but he kept in touch with business until a short time before his death.

Mr. Stimpson was born in Hopedale June 16, 1864, the son of Edward S. and Isabel A. (Farnum) Stimpson, and was therefore 75 years old when he died.

His father had been connected with the Draper interests in Hopedale the larger part of his life, and Mr. Stimpson began his business career in the employ of the concern to whose success he was to contribute so much. After a thorough training in its shops, he became one of its sales representatives on the road, and when he was selected in 1914 to succeed the late Gov. Eben S. Draper as agent of the company he had a wide acquaintance in the textile industry.

Mr. Stimpson was a practical mechanic as well as a business man, and during his 25 years as agent, vice-president and chairman of the board he made many inventions and played an important part in the development of Draper looms, shuttles, bobbins and spindles.

He was a member of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and his personal acquaintance included practically every cotton manufacturer and textile mill executive in the country.

He had served at different times on the board of directors of several textile mills and for many years was a director and vice-president of the Home National Bank of Milford and trustee of the Milford Savings Bank.

Mr. Stimpson was keenly interested in his home town and the welfare of its citizens. He was trustee of the Bancroft Memorial Library, treasurer of the Unitarian Church for 13 years, president of the Hopedale Community House, Inc., member of the town finance committee and trustee of the village cemetery. His only fraternal connection was as a member of George Draper Lodge, K. of P.

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Uniform in Size

Uniform in Finish

NEW ENGLAND BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.
NASHUA NEW HAMPSHIRE

Sou. Repr.: E. M. POTTER, 914 First National Bank Building, Charlotte, N. C.

To an unusual degree for a busy and active executive in a large corporation, Mr. Stimpson won and held the esteem and affection of all who worked with him or for him.

His wife, Maude (Hapgood) Stimpson, died eight years ago. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Richard D. Harper, of Longmeadow, Mass., two grand-daughters, and two brothers, Harry F. Stimpson, of Brookline, and Warren D. Stimpson, of Worcester.

The funeral was held in the Unitarian Church, Thursday, November 23rd, and burial was in Hopedale village cemetery.

L. S. DUNCAN

Statesville, N. C.—Lonnie S. Duncan, 45, overseer at the Abernethy Houser Cotton Mills here, died recently in the Davis Hospital of injuries suffered when he was hit by an automobile.

W. G. SNYDOR

Mt. Airy, N. C.—W. G. Snyder, 73, president of Hadley-Peoples Mfg. Co., Siler City, N. C., died recently of a heart attack.

J. W. BOLTON

Fries, Va.—J. W. Bolton, for the past 22 years superintendent of the Washington Mills Co., of Fries, died at St. Luke's Hospital in Richmond, Va., on November 6th.

Mr. Bolton had been in ill health for several months, but the immediate cause of his death was pneumonia.

JOHN I. WESTERVELT

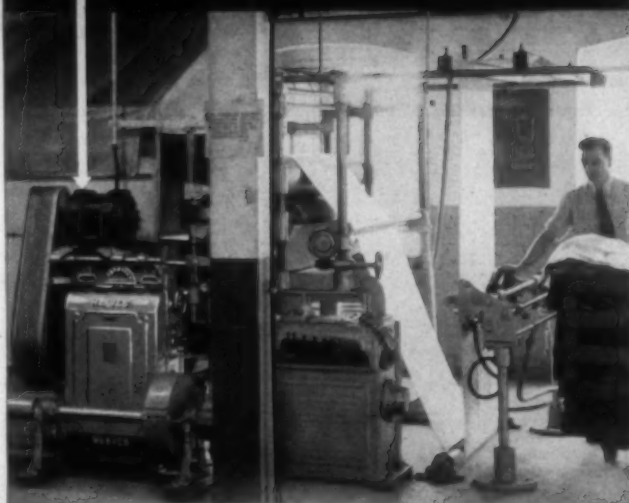
Greenville, S. C.—John Irving Westervelt, long a prominent figure in the business life of Greenville, died November 15th after a lengthy illness. A native of Summerville, Mr. Westervelt came to Greenville 41 years ago. Active in the organization of Brandon Mills, he was elected its first president, in which capacity he continued for a long period. As one of the section's pioneers in the textile industry, he later organized the Westervelt Mills, serving also as its president for some years. This later became Judson Mills. He also was for a time president of the Southeastern Life Insurance Co. He was a director in the Peoples National Bank. Due to ill health Mr. Westervelt had been comparatively inactive in business circles in recent years.

His wife survives with one daughter, Mrs. J. D. Calmes and a son, M. C. Westervelt, all of Greenville.

G. E. Declares Dividend

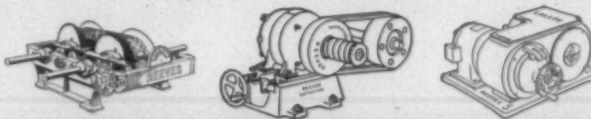
A dividend of 65 cents a share for the fourth quarter of 1939 was declared by the directors of General Electric Co., based upon an estimate of the company's net income for the year. This will be the 169th dividend on common stock, and payment will be made on December 20th to stockholders of record on November 24th. The payment of 65 cents a share for the fourth quarter, together with 75 cents a share for the first nine months, makes a total of \$1.40 a share in dividends to stockholders for the year 1939, compared with 90 cents a share for 1938.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S *Approved Method* OF SYNCHRONIZING MACHINE SPEEDS...



REEVES transmissions were used exclusively throughout the experiments and developments which led to the perfection of sanforizing, and today leading builders of sanforizing equipment, as shown above, use REEVES transmissions to maintain uniform tension on cloth as it is fed from section to section—through feeding rolls, tenter frame, intermediate feed and finishing section. In fact, range finishing, as practiced in the industry today, is made possible by REEVES automatic control which synchronizes speeds of machines in the range and controls tension between sections. Write for Catalog G-384 describing these and other uses for REEVES Speed Control in the textile industry. REEVES PULLEY COMPANY, Columbus, Indiana.

THE 3 BASIC REEVES UNITS



Left to right: TRANSMISSION provides infinite speed adjustability over wide range, 2:1 to 16:1 inclusive; modern, compact, open and enclosed designs . . . VARI-SPEED Motor Pulley, simple, direct drive for requirements from fractional to 15 H.P.; 3:1 range . . . MOTODRIVE combines motor, speed varying mechanism and reduction gears.



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SPEED CONTROL

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The War Goes On

We do not profess to understand the tactics of England and France in the present war, but knowing the history of the English people and their philosophy that wars are not won at the beginning but at the end, we have confidence in the final outcome.

We realize that little is to be gained by throwing troops against the Siegfried Line and thereby losing a million lives, and we believe that the war can more easily be won by economic pressure.

Germany will need many things, including food, and has little to offer other than German marks whereas, those who would sell to her, necessarily demand payment in gold or in foreign exchange.

For the moment, it does appear that Germany has the best of the naval situation, and it may be true, as the Germans charge, that England has withdrawn its ships from the North Sea and that it is now dominated by Germany.

The objective of England is to prevent German merchant ships from carrying on trade with other countries and thereby securing much needed supplies. It may be that by placing warships at a greater distance and therefore less vulnerable to air attacks, they can still maintain the blockade.

England seems to feel that the war can best be won by economic pressure.

A Contract With a Union

While mills are required to recognize union organizations as exclusive bargaining agencies, when employees have so voted, there is no requirement that any contract be signed and we always counsel against signing.

If, however, a contract is to be signed we commend as a guide the following provisions as contained in a contract recently signed by Marshall Field & Co. at Spray, N. C.:

Coercion.—The mill will not interfere with the right of employees to join the union or engage in union activities, provided such activities do not occur on company time, or on company property. The mill will not discriminate against, interfere with, restrain or coerce any employee because of membership or non-membership in a union. The union agrees that it will not interfere with, coerce, or intimidate any employee into joining the union or continuing membership therein and that it will not engage in or permit its members or agents to engage in union activities on company time or on company property. The phrase "on company property" as used herein does not include dwelling houses which may be owned by the company.

The union recognizes that no employee is required to join any union but that every employee has the right to choose of his own free will as to whether or not he will or will not join any organization.

Management.—It is expressly recognized and agreed by the parties hereto that the management of the mill is and shall continue to be vested solely in the mill and also that the mill, in its judgment, may increase or decrease operations, remove or install machinery or appliances, remove the plant to another location as circumstances may require or close or liquidate the mill. In case the mill should determine that the plant shall be closed, removed or liquidated, the union agrees that the employees shall continue operations without any slowing down until all stock in process has been completed.

Employment, Discharge, Lay-Off, etc.—It is recognized and agreed that the mill shall have the exclusive right at all times to employ, lay-off, re-employ, transfer, promote, demote and discharge employees as in its discretion will be most conducive to the efficient operation of the mill, provided such actions are not on account of union activities or membership, and that they comply with seniority provisions of this contract. If it is believed that an employee has been discharged for insufficient reasons, the case may be subject to established grievance procedures of this contract.

Wages.—It is specifically understood and agreed that the mill shall not be expected to pay higher wages than its competitors in the same region pay for like work.

All of the above could have been covered by the simple statement, "We will comply with the law," and the union has no more advantage, if as much, as it would have had under such a statement.

It means much to a union organizer, and to the maintenance of his salary, to be able to exhibit a contract even if such contract means nothing to employees.

The Testimony of Fred Beal

When Fred Erwin Beal came South in 1929 and even while he was operating under the name of Fred Erwin, we knew, through sources of inside information, that he had been sent South by the Communists.

When we charged that the Gastonia labor disturbance was primarily a communist movement, our statements were denied and certain radical editors took issue with us.

We quote the following extracts from a newspaper account of the recent testimony of Fred Erwin Beal, now an inmate of the North Carolina State Penitentiary, before the Dies Committee.

Beal said the Gastonia strike started April 1, 1929, three months, he related, after he was sent South by the Communist party to organize workers in what he described as "the new Red Union, the International Textile Workers."

"William Z. Foster (now Communist party chairman) told me that it was necessary that I go South to organize the textile workers because I was a real American and would do better among the textile workers there—better than leaders who were foreign or looked foreign," he said.

As soon as the strike started, he continued, the International Labor Defense sent Carl Reeve, whom he described as a Communist, to the scene as its representative. He mentioned George Pershing as another of those he described as Communist representatives present.

All Communist representatives, Beal testified, were directed to use the strike for propaganda and recruiting purposes and "the I. L. D. would go out and try and get members into the Communist party."

This testimony vindicates the position we took and the statements we made in 1929 and uncovers statement made at that time by friends of communism.

As soon as we learned that Beal was to testify before the Dies Committee we wrote Congressman Dies and asked that he question him relative to the assistance and co-operation he received, during the Gastonia strike, from professors and instructors at the University of North Carolina.

Unfortunately, in fact, very unfortunately, our letter did not reach Congressman Dies until after Beal had completed his testimony and had been returned to the penitentiary. We believe that his statements would have revealed some very interesting facts.

A man who was a student at the University of North Carolina in 1929 tells us that during the Gastonia strike President Frank Graham, who at that time was a teacher of history, devoted no time to that study, but used every class room period to praise the activities of Fred Erwin Beal and to abuse the cotton manufacturers of Gastonia for resisting his efforts. Beal's testi-

mony upon Frank Graham's activities would have been interesting:

Excellent Publicity

The National Cotton Council of America, with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn., and with its objective the extension of the consumption of cotton, is sending out some excellent publicity entitled "Saving Money With Cotton Bags."

The publicity is designed to show thrifty housewives the many uses to which cotton flour bags and cotton sugar bags can be converted after use and to thereby cause such housewives to demand that flour and sugar be delivered in cotton bags.

They show that cotton bags can be washed and then used for such kitchen towels, washing board covers, bibs, clothes chest covers, and by needle work can be converted into aprons, luncheon cloths, curtains and other household articles.

Women can find little use for used bags made of jute or paper and if they become accustomed to converting cotton bags to domestic use they will greatly increase the purchase of same by sugar and flour manufacturers.

We commend the National Cotton Council of America for the excellence of its efforts.

Tomorrow May Be Christmas

A North Carolina merchant has placed the following sign on the front of his store:

DO YOUR SHOPPING TODAY
TOMORROW MAY BE CHRISTMAS

ELIZABETH JAMES MILLS

Marion, North Carolina

Nov. 16, 1939.

David Clark,

Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Friend David:

Your speech before the American Safety Congress in Atlantic City on October 10th is a masterpiece and I congratulate you.

I would to God that there were more men in this country that would speak out like you.

I congratulate you and thank you again for this fine speech.

Kindest regards, I am,

Yours truly,

CRAWFORD F. JAMES.

Mill News

MAIDEN, N. C.—Eight new spinning frames and two cards have been added to the equipment of the Union Mills here in the new addition to the mill that has recently been completed.

RED SPRINGS, N. C.—50,000 sq. ft. of additional floor space is necessary at the Red Springs Weaving Co. to house 576 new XD Model Draper looms, which the mill hopes to have in operation by early January.

HENRY RIVER, N. C.—The Henry River Mills have begun the construction of an addition which will measure 31 to 151 feet. Herman-Sipe & Co., construction engineers of Conover, N. C., are in charge of the construction work.

KINSTON, N. C.—The Kinston Textile Mills will be back in operation soon under the name of Glen Raven Mills No. 2, it was announced November 23rd.

The plant, idle all this year, was sold in September to the Gant interests at Burlington, who operate mills at Glen Raven, near Burlington, and elsewhere.

LANDO, S. C.—Fifty Crompton & Knowles blanket looms are being installed in the local plant of the Manetta Mills, according to Gilbert B. Heath, president of the mills. He said these looms were scheduled to be ready by January 1st.

The mills are operating with two 40-hour shifts.

MCCOLL, S. C.—The Plymouth Mfg. Co., Inc., has been granted a South Carolina charter to engage in the manufacture and sale of cotton, cotton waste, wool, silk, etc., with a capital stock of \$5,000. The officers are Edwin E. Lindgren, president; David H. Jackman, secretary, and John E. Cosgrove, treasurer.

CONCORD, N. C.—The Locke Cotton Mills of Concord, idle for a year, have resumed operations with from 75 to 100 persons employed. Because of improved business conditions and other reasons, the receiver of the company was able to obtain a court order for six months of operation. Payment of a 10 per cent dividend to creditors of the corporation was also provided in the court order.

The order says the plant can operate the picker room, card room, and 110 looms, and officials feel that, if they operate the plant successfully for six months, they will be granted an extension and also allowed to operate other portions of the plant's machinery. John Clark, of Greensboro, appointed receiver for the company several months ago, is general supervisor of the plant, and T. J. McNeely, of Lincolnton, has been named superintendent.

The Buffalo Mill, owned jointly with the Locke, will not be operated. Part of its machinery has been sold and the building will be available for some other industry as soon as the remaining machinery has been disposed of.

TIFTON, GA.—At the Tifton Cotton Mills an addition has just been completed, measuring 26x80 feet, to be used as a warehouse and warper room. Also, 11 cards, 560 H & B twister spindles, 4 automatic Abbott winders, and 3 drawing frames have been installed.

HUDSON, N. C.—The Caldwell Cotton Mill Co. has recently completed the installation of 3,000 additional new spindles, equipped with long draft, and are planning to change over 6,000 spindles to long draft equipment. They have also installed three interdraft slubbers.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The Standard Knitting Mills have work well under way on the construction of an addition which will provide more space for storage purposes. The addition will represent a cost of approximately \$25,000. These mills are engaged in the manufacture of men's and boys' cotton ribbed underwear.

INMAN, S. C.—Officials of Inman Cotton Mills make known that work on a new cloth room will begin at an early date, the new structure to be attached to the present building. It was explained that the expansion program is necessary because the plant now is manufacturing a large amount of fancy goods and additional space is needed.

BARNESVILLE, GA.—At a cost of approximately \$25,000, the William Carter Co. has work under way on the construction of an addition to the finishing department. It will measure 6,000 square feet. This company is engaged in the manufacture of underwear and foundation garments.

GRANITEVILLE, S. C.—At a cost of approximately \$100,000, work has been started on the construction of an addition to the Graniteville Mfg. Co. The company manufactures sheetings, drills, twills, specialties, and does piece goods dyeing. It has an operating personnel of 2,300.

WHITNEL, N. C.—Extensive improvements are being made here at the Nelson Cotton Mill Co., and additions to the plant equipment include the following: In the No. 2 mill—20 new 300-spindle long draft spinning frames; 2 one-process interdraft slubbers; 4 roving frames; 1 one-process picker. In the No. 1 mill—12 300-spindle Whitin twister frames.

SWEPSONVILLE, N. C.—Virginia Mills, Inc., are now installing an Automatic Rotary Feed Rawstock Dryer, manufactured by Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co. Also a new High Speed Rawstock Fletcher Extractor, manufactured by Fletcher Works, Inc.

The above equipment was sold by F. W. Warrington Co., Charlotte, N. C.



MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

Mechanics Discuss Electrical Equipment Maintenance—Electric Demand Metering

THE Fall Meeting of the Northern Master Mechanics' Division of the Southern Textile Association was held at the Chamber of Commerce Building, Charlotte, N. C., on Saturday morning, November 25, 1939, beginning at 10:15 o'clock. W. H. Leathers, master mechanic of the Consolidated Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va., the chairman of the division, presided.

A stenographic report of the meeting follows:

Chairman Leathers: It was decided that at this meeting, instead of taking up questions sent in by the members and discussing them, we would have some speakers address us on subjects of interest. Our first speaker is Mr. B. L. Cathey, Service Manager of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., of Charlotte, who is going to talk about the maintenance of electrical equipment. I am pleased to present Mr. Cathey.

B. L. Cathey, Service Manager, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Charlotte: Gentlemen, it is a pleasure to be with you this morning.

In my talk I shall refer often to "master mechanics." I might say that electricians are also included under that term.

The Maintenance of Electrical Equipment

One of the many responsibilities of a master mechanic is the inspection, maintenance, and in some cases the repair of electrical equipment. It is his duty to see that the equipment remains in service with a minimum of outage and a minimum of maintenance and repair, and I hope that my remarks may be of some aid to you in accomplishing this purpose.

While there are, of course, many different kinds of electrical equipment, in textile mills a very large percentage of it consists of squirrel-cage motors and controllers. I shall therefore confine myself to the discussion of these particular items.

The squirrel-cage motor develops very little trouble of itself, but it is affected by the performance of the con-

troller. Probably more motors fail from single-phasing than from any other one thing. Sometimes the motors have been blamed when actually the trouble was in the control or in the wiring. At one time, before the modern bearings came out, the bearings caused more trouble than anything else. I can remember when 85% of the motors that came into our shop for repair were there because the bearings had failed. Either the bearings themselves had failed or they had thrown oil on the insulation and caused that to rot.

I recall one case that occurred a year or so ago, in which a customer complained that his generator ran hot. I made an investigation of this trouble, by checking the various feeders and circuits, and found that the current on the generator was badly unbalanced. The trouble was traced down to one particular motor. This motor was comparatively large for that mill but was not running at full capacity. It was, however, running single-phase, due to an open circuit on the running side of the starter. When the contacts were replaced, we found the current balance on the generator to be almost perfect. The temperature of the generator and that of the motor dropped to a reasonable value.

This customer told me that he had been having trouble with that particular motor for several years. It had burned out and had been rewound by several different companies. A wide-awake repair man, whether employed by the plant or by a repair shop, would have caught that condition immediately and would have saved that customer considerable money.

Periodically in order to reduce the maintenance of equipment to as low a point as possible, you should make an inspection of the motors and controllers. The oil level, the air gap, and the windings should be checked. Small motors, like loom motors, require very little inspection, and I doubt if it pays to make a very thorough check on those. It is well to take one motor and check it, to see if oil is being thrown on it or if it is clogging up. By going around and inspecting one of the motors from time to

time you can get a pretty good idea of how they are clogging up, and so forth. The cost would be prohibitive to make a thorough inspection every six months, as should be done with larger motors.

Do not overoil a motor. If the oil is getting out of the bearings it is undoubtedly getting on the winding, and oil will quickly rot the insulation.

Any considerable amount of oil or grease on the winding should be first wiped off with a rag, and then the winding should be washed with gasoline or a mixture of 60% carbon tetrachloride and 40% gasoline. The winding should then be thoroughly dried, first by wiping the excess cleaning fluid off with a rag, and then, if possible, the motor should be placed in an oven and baked out for eight or ten hours at a temperature of 125° C. If no oven is available, dry the winding as best you can and then paint it with a high-grade insulating, air-drying varnish. The varnish will fill in any cracks in the insulation and prevent the entrance of moisture or conducting materials.

Bearings require very little attention; ball bearings practically none, except an occasional shot of grease. Sleeve bearings should be inspected from time to time to see that they are not running at an excessive temperature and to see that the oil ring is turning. In a previous talk I made the statement that there is only one cause for a sleeve-bearing failure, and I want to emphasize that point again. That cause is failure of the oil film. As long as the oil film can be maintained, the bearing can not fail.

There are many reasons why the oil film may fail. These may be enumerated, in the order of their most frequent occurrence, as follows:

- (1) Lack of oil. This may be due to neglect to fill the bearing on starting up, or it may be due to the fact that the oil has leaked out or the oil ring has stopped turning.
- (2) Belt tension too great.
- (3) Oil too light for service. If you think you have this trouble, consult a reliable oil company or, if for any reason you can not do that, ask the manufacturer of the motor for specifications as to the oil to be used.
- (4) Bearing rough or cut by grit.
- (5) Thrust on oil thrower or collar not intended to take thrusts.
- (6) The shaft not round; that is, egg-shaped. This is due to an unbalanced rotor or pulley.
- (7) The shaft sprung in the journal.

With the possible exception of the last two in the list, the remedy for these faults is quite evident.

If the shaft becomes egg-shaped, the solution is to turn the journals and make an undersized bearing or install a new shaft with a standard bearing. The unbalanced condition must, however, be cleared up. A static balance is usually satisfactory. The pulley should be removed and the rotor placed on the balancing ways and balanced. After this is done the pulley should be placed back on the shaft, keyed in place, and weights should be added to the pulley, if necessary, to balance the complete unit.

I think the most difficult bearing trouble with which I have had any experience is flexing of the shaft in the journal. This is extremely hard to locate, and it is a puzzling thing. The motor will operate perfectly without a belt, the journal may be perfectly true when the shaft

is placed on the lathe centers, the belt tension may be well within standard practices, and yet the bearing will heat as soon as the belt is tightened. This condition occurs, as a rule, only where the journal has been turned down and undersized bearings have been installed. The remedy is to install a new shaft with standard bearings. This trouble, however, has been known to develop in some cases on standard bearings, due to a wide overhung pulley or to the pulley's being located too far out from the motor bracket. The pulley should always, of course, be located as close to the motor bracket as possible.

Rotors

The rotor of a squirrel-cage motor seldom gives trouble. Rotor bars, however, may break or burn in two, and end rings may also become broken. The results of such failures usually are a pronounced drop in the speed of the motor and in some cases excessive heating. The motor will also start up very slowly or not at all.

In the case of rotors with aluminum end rings and bars, the only solution is to replace the rotor. In those cases where the rotor has brass or copper bars and end rings, they can be repaired by welding if the break is not inside the lamination. If, however, many of the bars are broken, it is advisable to completely rebuild the squirrel cage.

This trouble occurs most frequently on old motors, where the end ring is bolted to the bar. These bars should be brazed to the ring all around. This will entirely eliminate the trouble.

Controllers should be inspected at frequent intervals. Look for any sign of heating. Also check all contacts and replace any that are badly burned. Examine lead terminals for signs of heating.

In case of failure of equipment, one of the responsibilities of the master mechanic or of his electrician is the determination of the type of repair that should be made. In the case of larger motors, especially slow-speed motors, it is sometimes practicable to cut out a coil; and this should be done in an emergency. It is also sometimes practicable to install a partial set of coils. Generally speaking, however, this is not advisable, except on very large equipment and in those cases where the failure has been due to lightning. It stands to reason that if the insulation has deteriorated to such an extent that one coil has failed the other coils must be on the verge of failing. They are all in the same motor and working under the same conditions.

Testing

The mechanical department or the engineering department of any large plant should have some testing equipment. Frequently the manager will want to know if certain equipment can be speeded up or if additional units can be installed. You have no way of determining this except from reference books or by actual test.

In addition, a test will frequently indicate that the machinery needs overhauling if there is a gradual increase in the load on the motor. This may be due to a change in oil or to wear on some part of the machinery. A test may also indicate that the bearings are down and the rotor is beginning to rub. A case of this kind was called to my attention yesterday. The motors had not been showing any excessive temperatures. It was impossible to check the air-gap on that particular motor. The electrician has

made a practice of checking his load on all large motors from time to time, and he found that the power consumption of two of the motors had increased. He dismantled the motors and found that the rotors were just beginning to rub. Within a few days this plant would probably have had an expensive repair bill; as it was, no damage had been done.

A small mill should require only a few instruments—possibly a volt meter, a tong test ammeter, and a speed counter or indicator. Large plants should have more elaborate instruments. Here in this case on the table I have a complete and compact group of instruments necessary for a complete test in one case. Any electrician, after reading the instructions, should be able to wire up this instrument on any motor in ten minutes or less. With a wattmeter, for instance, it takes a man who really knows what he is doing to wire it up. But this set of instruments has only three leads running in and three out, and almost any man can wire it up.

Safety

No discussion of electrical problems should be considered complete without some reference to safety. This is especially true on 600-volt equipment. Do not work on or permit any of your men to work on live equipment, except in an emergency. If it is necessary to work on 600-volt equipment, there should be someone in the immediate vicinity who knows how to clear the circuit or to get a man off the equipment, in case of trouble.

No one should be permitted to work on 2,300 volts while the equipment is hot, and it is advisable to have two men check the switches to make sure they are open before beginning work. Neglect of these precautions may result in serious injury to one of your men and to serious financial loss to your employer and to loss of wages of the other men in the plant.

Chairman Leathers: Thank you, Mr. Cathey.

Has anybody any questions to ask Mr. Cathey about this subject?

Marshall E. Lake, Power Sales Engineer, Duke Power Co., Charlotte: Where you had the motor that was single-phasing, that caused the generator to overheat, how long had that condition existed?

Mr. Cathey: That condition had been going on for nearly three years. The man took the motor and sent it first to a small shop in his town, but finally he got to sending it somewhere else. He still had the trouble, but he did not connect it with the generator. I think this was a 25 H.P. motor. It took a pretty heavy slug of current single-phasing. Fortunately, it was not heavily loaded; if it had been it would have burned out.

Mr. Lake: What would it cost the cotton mill for that case of instruments for testing?

Mr. Cathey: Around \$300. But it is cheaper than getting a complete set of volt meters, watt meters, etc.

Question: In using that set of instruments, you do not short circuit any current on starting?

Mr. Cathey: No, just start right up. Now, this does have an ammeter switch which you can throw to off position, and it is wise to throw it to off position. But it is dampened enough so it will not damage the motor when you start it.

Chairman Leathers: I am sure we have all enjoyed this talk by Mr. Cathey on the maintenance of electric equipment and have found it helpful. We thank you very much for coming up this morning, Mr. Cathey.

The next feature of our program is a talk by A. C. Morrison, of the Duke Power Co., who will speak on the electric demand meter. Mr. Morrison.

(Due to shortage of space, Mr. Morrison's talk will be postponed until the next issue of the Master Mechanics' Section, which will be January 1st. The discussion entered into after the talk follows:)

A Member: Would it not be advantageous, in starting up the mill in the morning, to pick out about the middle of that 30-minute interval to start on, rather than to start right on the zero mark? In other words, you would have 15 minutes with practically no load. Say you start up at 6 o'clock in the morning. Could that demand meter be set so that the 30-minute interval would be from 15 minutes to 6 to 6:15?

Mr. Morrison: It is possible to set the timing meter so it will trip on the hour or half hour, but it is not always practicable to do that because there may be times when the power is cut off for a short time. The time will be changed so far as the setting is concerned, but the 30-minute interval is always there. As for starting up in the morning, you can set it to start 15 minutes after starting time. If it is a cold morning, however, that will throw the whole load on, and the demand may be greater. Some want to stagger their load, and that can be done to some extent.

L. M. Kincaid, Master Mechanic, Thrift Plant, The Kendall Co., Paw Creek, N. C.: You spoke of the fire pump. I had a request just last week to run one during the morning. The inspector left the plant thinking I was wrong. I thought it would increase our demand some, and I did not want to do it. The inspectors, of course, do not let us know when they are coming, and we can not pick the time. Neither could this particular inspector stay until lunch time, but he left the plant thinking that I was wrong; in fact, he went so far as to go to the manager. I think I was right, according to your talk.

Mr. Morrison: That was in the morning, when your load was at the maximum?

Mr. Kincaid: Yes, sir. If he had come back in the afternoon we could possibly have run it for 15 minutes or so. There is another thing; the weather may enter into the picture. For instance, on a day like today we need more lighting.

R. H. Ferguson, Master Mechanic, Flint Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.: Ordinarily he would come at a time, however, when there are fewer lights on. When you start at 6 in the morning you have all the lights on. If the inspector comes at around ten o'clock, most of the lights are off.

Mr. Kincaid: Yes, but he might come on a day like this, when we have to have all the lights on.

Mr. Lake: If the right hand of the demand indicator was starting at zero and the meter ran only 15 minutes it would not give the demand, would it?

Mr. Morrison: If he threw in an additional load, yes.

Mr. Lake: But if he threw in the additional load it

would not be for the whole time.

Mr. Ferguson: It would increase the average.

Mr. Morrison: Yes. It would raise this average line just a bit, provided it was higher than the average, you understand. You have to put some load on there during the 30-minute interval that you did not have with this particular line here.

L. W. Hansell, Master Mechanic, Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.: Meaning it will increase that line all the way through, then?

Mr. Morrison: It would raise it up just a bit so that it would take care of the 15-minute interval on your daily indicator.

Mr. Hansell: Assuming that the horizontal line you have drawn through your diagram is exactly through the center of the demand, with half of it below and half above, then if an additional load is put on it would actually raise that line all the way through?

Mr. Morrison: It would actually raise your average, yes.

Question: Suppose you have a certain maximum demand and you start a motor which would increase that total maximum demand, say, 5%. How much would that affect the power bill for that period?

Mr. Morrison: That would have to be calculated out in the billing.

Mr. Ferguson: That would depend upon the size of the maximum demand; that is, whether it is a 200 K.W. plant or a 300 K.W. plant, or a 1,000 K.W. plant. It would depend, also, upon a number of other things.

Mr. Lake: I would not count too much on this lighting factor. As the mills get more and more into finer work they want all the lighting they can get. The old-fashioned cotton mill, of course, does not. The mill on grey goods can cut off the lights as the day gets bright, but on finer goods they run all the lights they have all day long.

When you can start your fire pump depends upon the size of the mill. Take a mill that would normally pull 1,000 K.W. peak demand for the first hour and a half or two hours after starting on Monday morning. After the mill has been warmed up and things are running it will drop, in four or five hours, 250 or 300 K.W. Then you can put on your fire pump, taking 75 K.W., and it will not get up to 1,000. But in a small mill, where you have a demand of only a few hundred K.W., when you put on that fire pump the average demand will run up. Say you run it for 10 minutes, or a third of your 30-minute interval; that will add only one-third of 75 K.W. to the demand for that interval. If you have it on for 30 minutes you add 75 K.W. to the demand for the interval. As to the cost, take the straight demand plus the energy charge, which a good many power companies have, and say the demand is \$1 per K.W. If you run your demand up 25 K.W. that will cost you \$25, and it may run it up that amount not only for that month but maybe for the next two or three months. As was said here, it varies with conditions. But I happened to figure a case the other day on a mill with a demand of 1,825 K.W., and I raised that to 1,880 K.W. That was an increase of 55 K.W., and it increased the bill \$14.40. But if you have straight

demand plus energy charge that will increase your bill more.

Mr. Hansell: You said it would increase the bill for one month and maybe for two or three months. Why is that?

Mr. Lake: In our case the demand for billing purposes is the highest demand in three months. With some companies it is the highest demand in 12 months. That is fixed by contract.

Mr. A.: Is this demand based upon the highest 30-minute interval?

Mr. Lake: That is right.

Mr. A.: The highest single interval?

Mr. Lake: Yes.

Mr. A.: So, in other words, if you make a mistake and run your meter up, no other reading in that interval will affect your demand. Is that right?

Mr. Lake: Yes.

Mr. Hansell: Suppose it goes up again?

Mr. Lake: Well, then, it will not affect it. But if it goes higher it will.

Mr. Ferguson: Don't you think that starting up on a cold Monday morning will take enough extra power, ordinarily, so that in the second eight hours and from then on, with your mill warm, even if you start a fire pump it would not have any effect?

Mr. Lake: It depends upon the size of the mill. If you have a 1,000 K.W. mill it would not, but if you have only a small mill it would.

Mr. Hansell: Suppose we did not have any cold Monday mornings. Keep the mill warm over the week-end.

Chairman Leathers: I have a weaver who does not want any steam in the mill at all over the week-end, except just enough to keep it from freezing. He says his work runs better.

Mr. Hansell: That may be true in the weave room, but what about the spinning? Think of all those thousands of bases, with cold oil in them. And the work would get dry.

Mr. Ferguson: If the work gets dry you can start the humidifier pump.

Why Mechanics Are Not Appreciated

Chairman: I wish to thank Mr. Morrison. He is with the Duke Power Co., and he is always glad to help us out. We appreciate your being here today, Mr. Morrison.

That is all that is on our program, except that I wish to say a little something about the master mechanic. Often we think we are not appreciated. The master mechanic has to be an electrician, a lubrication engineer, a mechanical engineer, something of an architect, and lots of other things. He is really, I think, one of the most important men about the plant, because he is supposed to keep all the equipment in operation. He has to be on the job all the time and often has to make instantaneous decisions. The management do not always realize these things, and it is up to us to make them see them. Take a meeting like this one today; we ought to have enough men attend-

ing to fill a room two or three times the size of this one. We can get good speakers; we have had interesting speakers this morning. Then we should see that information about it gets to the management.

One time I had the experience of having a salesman come to me and say that the manager had bought a stoker and he wanted me to come out and see it before it was put in. That was the first notice I had of it. I thought then I was not being appreciated, but on thinking it over I decided that I had fallen down on my job. I had not kept the management informed of what we needed and of how efficiently our equipment was running. We have always been considered rather in the light of a necessary nuisance, but now our work is an engineering problem. We used to be mechanics, then master mechanics, and now it is an engineering proposition. No two plants will require exactly the same thing. We have to go in and figure things out and make the right decision. We want to bring that to the attention of the management in such a way that they can understand what the master mechanic can really mean to the mill.

I hope that between now and the time of our next meeting we shall insist upon the mechanics getting together and attending these meetings and that we shall bring out some of the things we have been leaving off. We have to sell ourselves to the management of our mills. You do not merely need to tell your superintendent that something you suggest will save money, because he is a business man and is in business for profit and thousands of people are telling him that. You have to show him the facts. Of course, in a number of cases we are close to the superintendent; he likes us and we like him; but he can not pass out the money just because he likes us. We have to deliver the goods.

When it comes to the attendance at these meetings, we have a pretty good bunch of superintendents around here, and I think if they realized the importance of these meetings they would ask us to come. The two talks we have had today have been very valuable.

(There was then some general discussion about the type of program for future meetings, after which the meeting adjourned.)

"Until Debt Do Us Part"

(Continued from Page 18)

"loan" on this season's cotton crop. No possible rhyme nor reason can be ascribed. There was absolutely no need for a loan unless the move was simply one of several calculated to tighten the government's grip on the industry. *Sixty to seventy per cent* of the season's cotton crop had already been sold at relatively good prices by the farmers. By reason of the prices prevailing very little cotton will, in all probability, go into the loan. But the loan remains.

Going a bit along in this story of the "tendency" on the part of the government, we find the cotton farmer today just about completely regimented and *under control from Washington*. His acreage is expanded or contracted to suit the powers that be. He is loaned money on his farm, his farming equipment and on the seed he has to buy *by Washington*. Then he is loaned money on the cotton, for its full value, *by Washington*.

So far he has not been troubled by a Government cur-

few law which would put him to bed early nor by inspectors who would examine him behind the ears in search of stray dirt in the mornings but it takes little imagination to envision the approach of that day.

In the distribution of cotton, the Exchanges have been of inestimable value. With hedging facilities available the cotton merchants have been able to *offer the cotton farmer the market for his cotton any time, anywhere*. Banks have been able to correctly gauge loan values because of the hedges available. With the introduction of the government cotton loan, it is entirely possible that the Exchanges will bite the dust. Thus another large, efficient and necessary branch of private industry will be out of the picture.

A large portion of the cotton program as put into effect by the government has been of great value. Standards for grade and staple have been adopted. Information as to trends, prices and conditions in the cotton markets are and have been published and these have been, likewise, of value. Many other reasonable and sensible laws and regulations have been placed on the statute books for the good of the industry.

The classification of cotton is a most inexact science. It is reasonable, therefore, that the government should insist, as it is doing, that government classers pass on all cotton going into the loan. The government is, however, taking another step in offering all cotton producers a classification of their cotton at a nominal cost whether they wish a loan or not.

The next step might, in all probability, be classification by the government, on a mandatory basis, of all the cotton raised in this country, certificates being issued setting forth the quality, with instructions attached carrying dire threats to anyone who tried to sell his own cotton on his own idea of what it was.

When that takes place, together with these other moves, the cotton merchant, that individual responsible for building up the distribution method of American cotton from 1790 to 1929 will probably fade out of the picture.

We will then have a controlled farmer placing his cotton in a controlled distribution from whence it moves to the cotton manufacturing plant. We haven't stopped there, however, since late labor legislation is about as drastic as one could imagine and, for all practical purposes, *regulation of the cotton mills* is coming from Washington.

Just to add a bit of zest to the proceedings there is much talk of another processing tax to be shackled on the cotton mills. Something is needed to finance all these experiments hence the desire to have the mills and the consumer pay the bill.

All of this adds up to a consideration of my text which I have sadly neglected, it seems. What will restore the cotton farmer's freedom? How shall we avoid a repetition of the blunders of the last ten years in governmentally operated business? How can we avoid the complete regimentation of the whole industry from cotton plowing mule to the shirt we buy?

Possibly the union entered into, "Until Debt Do Us Part," may break down of its own weight. Seems a pity, however, to have to pay the price in the meanwhile.

DRAPER LOOMS AVAILABLE

253-40" Model "K" Belt Driven Looms, age 1927.

80-40" Model "K" Motor Driven Looms, age 1927.

144-44" Model "E" Motor Driven Looms, age 1926.

235-44" Model "E" Belt Driven Looms, age 1918.

108-81" Model "L" Belt Driven Looms, age 1910 to 1925.

These looms can be inspected at any time, and a printed circular giving further details is available on request.

We also have available Barber-Colman Stationary Knot Tiers, 4-E and 5-E. In Barber-Colman Portable Knot Tiers, we have 3 L.C. Model, age 1937, and one Model "K."

George D. Flynn, Jr.
Liquidating Agents
Fall River, Mass.

WANTED—Time study man who has also had experience as foreman in cotton mill. Replies confidential. Address "Time Study," care Textile Bulletin.

Textile Firms Seek Data

On Space in N. C.

Raleigh, N. C.—Three out-of-State textile firms have made inquiry at the office of the Division of Commerce and Industry for available manufacturing space in North Carolina, J. T. Anderson, industrial engineer for the Department of Conservation and Development, said.

All three firms stated a preference to purchase fully equipped mills, either operating or idle and in distress. The types of plants required were two yarn mills—one of 30,000 spindles to produce rayon and wool blended yarns, and the other to manufacture fine counts of single yarns ranging from 50s to 80s; while the third operator desired a mill equipped with broad looms, Mr. Anderson said.

West Point Shows

Profit of \$923,082

Boston, Mass.—West Point Mfg. Co., with mills in Georgia and Alabama, reporting for its fiscal year which ended August 26th, or before the war affected textile earnings, showed a profit after depreciation and Federal taxes of \$923,082, equal to \$2.56 a share. This compares with a net loss in the previous year of \$212,421.

Sales in 1938-1939 were \$17,573,645, an increase of 12 per cent on the \$15,638,847 of 1937-1938.

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Spinning Activity

At 97.9 Capacity

Washington, D. C.—The Census Bureau reports the cotton spinning industry operated during October at 97.9 per cent capacity, on a 2-shift, 80-hour basis, compared with 92.5 per cent during September this year, and 81.9 per cent during October last year.

Active spindle hours and the average per spindle in place for October, by States, follow:

Alabama, 695,347,852 and 382; Connecticut, 140,078,399 and 264; Georgia, 1,212,170,669 and 377; Maine, 246,773,126 and 360; Massachusetts, 897,786,983 and 264; Mississippi, 64,028,323 and 403; New Hampshire, 106,349,022 and 289; New York, 88,276,216 and 267.

North Carolina, 2,074,743,333 and 355; Rhode Island, 287,116,983 and 295; South Carolina, 2,126,409,985 and 380; Tennessee, 205,523,244 and 375; Texas, 85,345,603 and 355; Virginia, 191,843,344 and 300, all other States, 159,900,894 and 215.

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Eastern Carolina Group Discusses Mill Problems

(Continued from Page 10)

the ones that had most of the trouble. We ran into it, as Mr. Parks, Sr., explained awhile ago, early on cold mornings; laps that we ran on the same lap machine, when put in on different drawings, would run on the drawing on all cork top rolls but on the other drawing, with two metallic back rolls and the other three cork, will not even run. The machine keeps knocking the end down and will not even run.

Mr. Miley: What did you find out with the sliver tester?

Mr. Marley: We first tried changing the roll settings and making tests with this machine. The tests that were made on all cork top rolls never did show quite as even a chart on this sliver-testing machine as the charts made from other drawing.

Mr. Miley: Have you ever made a chart on that machine with all metallic rolls and one with all cork rolls and compared them?

Mr. Marley: No.

Mr. Miley: I have made tests like that, but it so happened that the metallic rolls were old rolls, so it was not a fair test.

Five, Six, Or Seven Ends On Drawing

We will go on to Question No. 2. That is as follows: "Some mills use five, six, or seven sliver ends on drawing. What advantages are derived from this?"

I think six ends up at back is considered normal on the conventional type of drawing. Does anyone here run fewer than six? Five, for instance?

Mr. Aiken: I have run four ends up.

Mr. Miley: Why did you do that?

Mr. Aiken: Well, I did not do it any longer than I could help it. I had always been used to running six ends up.

Mr. Miley: Why did you have the four ends?

Mr. Aiken: They were running it in the mill when I went there. The draft was so short on it that you could not get even work. You would have to open the rollers too wide to draw it out.

Mr. Miley: They did that differently to get a shorter draft?

Mr. Aiken: Yes, sir.

Mr. Miley: And you do not think that shorter draft helped any?

Mr. Aiken: I don't think so.

Mr. Miley: Suppose the rolls are in bad condition; would it help then, do you think?

Mr. Aiken: Well, I don't know that it would. If you do not get your back roll right nothing will help it much until you get a new one.

Mr. Miley: Is there anyone else here with experience in running fewer than six ends or with any theory about it?

Virgil E. McDowell, Overseer Carding, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids: I believe when that is done it is not done for the purpose of getting more evenness or production or breaking strength but is done when you want to heavy up on the finished drawing sliver. If you want to keep the card production the same or draft the same on carding you can add another end on drawing, which makes seven ends up, and in that way retain the same draft on the drawing but make a heavier finished drawing sliver. That is the only particular advantage I know of that you can gain by adding another end up. You can do the reverse by reducing the number of ends. I do not run five now, but I have run drawing with five ends up, and it was done mostly for that purpose—not throughout the whole mill but just in certain cases.

Mr. Miley: What effect did it have on the drawing itself? Could you tell any difference between the five-end drawing and the six-end drawing in quality?

Mr. McDowell: No, sir. I can not say we had any particular trouble along that line, so far as evenness of the work was concerned. We did not change the weight so very much but just changed it to meet the conditions. We did not run into any trouble through its affecting the quality of our work.

J. E. McGee, Asst. Supt., Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids: We were running six ends and recently put in some long draft. Our drawing sliver was not heavy enough on the finished drawing. We did not want to heavy up on

the card any more, so we put six on the back and seven on the front row. The overseer hated to run those seven on the front, so we went back and shortened our draft and heaved up on both the back and front. It hurt our breaking strength considerably. So we have gone back to running seven on the back and six on the front. We found by shortening the draft on the front and trying to run six drawings we hurt our breaking strength considerably.

Mr. Miley: Could you tell any difference in the quality on the seven ends?

Mr. McGee: No, sir, I would not say we could. After heavying up and trying to make our finished drawing the right weight by simply adding one end to the front we got a breaking strength considerably better than the standard breaking strength.

Mr. Miley: Could you tell any difference in evenness?

Mr. McGee: I think it is about the same.

Mr. Miley: The old theory is that if you have some uneven work in individual slivers if you double them up it will help that.

Mr. McGee: We had a machinery man there that said that. He said if we had some uneven work on the front the doubling up there was bound to help it. These drawing rolls were all gone over and put in good condition. We cut the speed from about 230 down to 210. All the drawing frames are running 210, with all metallic rolls.

(Continued on Page 40)

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Announcement that heavy purchases were to be made by the Federal Surplus Commodity Relief Corporation has had a heartening effect on the cotton cloth market, and some observers go so far as to predict that the buying of this Federal agency may be enough to set off another buying movement.

The report stated that the probability was that the agency would purchase about 11,000,000 yards of 80 square print cloth to be used as coverings for comforters. It was also reported that about 7,500,000 yards of tickings were to be purchased by the government.

Since stocks of even the most heavily produced print cloths are light in comparison with the backlogs possessed by mills, it is quite likely that government purchases of finished print cloths may touch off another buying wave. Meanwhile, the trade looks for no setback in the first quarter. Department stores and other important users of cotton goods did not participate in the September buying movement and should be in the market for supplies in the next few weeks. It is quite likely that they will be forced to go to the Broadway jobbers for a number of items on which mills are well sold ahead. Another factor pointing toward increased business is the admitted attractiveness of prices. There is hardly any danger attached to owning print cloths at current prices and this alone should lead to an abandonment of the cautious buying policies which have been pursued by many buyers since the break in 1937.

Thanks to the extremely effective packaging methods adopted by a number of textile distributors over the last few years, sales of textiles at retail during the Christmas gift season are expected to top any year in recent history. While ties, shirts, scarves and hosiery have always figured largely in retail sales during December, the trade now looks for increased business in such items as towels, sheets, pillow cases, bedspreads, blankets and a host of other finished textiles. Even scatter rugs in fancy containers are being promoted by some stores and have met with considerable success.

The growth of packaging in textiles has been impressive and this is offered to refute the assertion that Worth Street merchandising methods are somewhat backward. It will be recalled that textiles sold in large quantities for Christmas gifts during the depression years when practicality was the rule.

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia.—Cotton yarn markets have been generally quiet for the past several days, and although orders have been coming in regularly they have been of slight volume in aggregate. However, the situation as regards the future of the yarn producers is as good as ever, apparently, with a number of factors combining to avoid any danger of overproduction at present running schedules, or of glutting the market.

One thing that is likely to contribute to the better average conditions looked for in the cotton yarn industry during the next half year at any rate is the relatively higher increase in other types of yarns as compared with cotton. Silk and woolen yarn increases have been much greater than cotton, and there is considerable interest on the part of manufacturers in cotton yarns to substitute for silk and wool yarns. Some of this business is naturally going to rayon yarns, but there is definitely a shortage of some types of rayon yarns, so cotton is getting the call in many cases.

It is insisted that the impression that mills are withholding yarn from earliest buyers in favor of later ones who paid more is unfair. There is emphasis on the fact that various mills have gotten themselves into a production tangle. Such a condition is attributed to buyers on blanket contracts having specified deliveries which have increasingly tied up twistors. The result is that for some time past there has persisted an inadequate immediate supply of plied yarn. From this has come the sharper than customary spread between single and plied numbers.

At times complaining buyers have been told that deliveries would begin to catch up by the year-end. Since there are contracts which are already from four weeks and more overdue, it is hard to imagine that the delivery stress will become eased so soon. Where buyers occasionally find themselves too well supplied with yarn they have asked for delivery deferments. In the case of plied numbers such requests were cheerfully granted, even if that fact was disguised by pretended uncertainty regarding accommodation.

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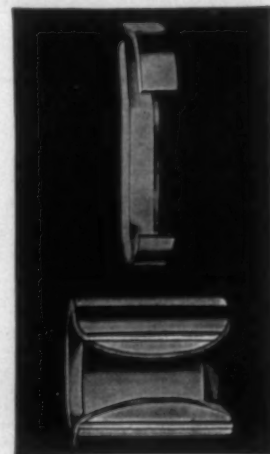
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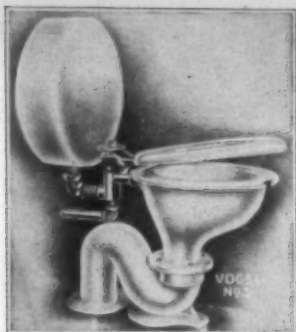
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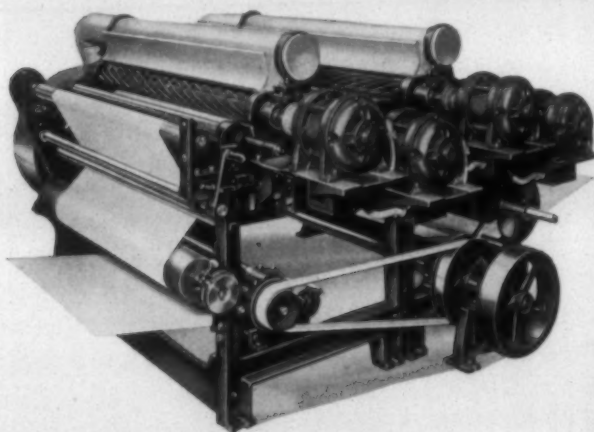


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Eastern Carolina Group Discusses Mill Problems

(Continued from Page 37)

Methods of Cleaning Long Draft Frames

Mr. Miley: Let's take up Question No. 3: "Give your methods and equipment for cleaning long-draft frames in carding and spinning. Also for overhead cleaning."

How many here have the long-draft frames?

Mr. A.: We have superdraft frames and long-draft spinning. We have an overhauler that comes through and cleans the frames about every three or four months, in spinning. We go over our superdraft every 60 days.

Mr. Miley: Does long-draft require any more cleaning than the conventional type?

Mr. A.: Yes, sir.

Mr. Miley: Why does it?

Mr. A.: Well, it is taking heavier stock. You see, in our card room we take the regular sliver that makes the finished roving. Naturally, the higher the draft, the more loose fibre you are going to have floating around.

Mr. Miley: In other words, you feel that fibre has to come out. If it does not come out in one place, it will in another?

Mr. A.: I think the higher draft will throw out more of the fibre.

W. T. Byrd, Carder, Mill No. 1, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham: We have a kind of schedule that gives an outline of the cleaning. I will ask Mr. C. L. Carrow, the assistant foreman, to give that to you.

C. L. Carrow, Jr., Asst. Overseer Carding, Mill No. 1, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., West Durham: I guess the best thing to do would be just to read this schedule.

System for Cleaning Super-Draft Speeders

The first shift oil the shells and hang the weights on Monday morning.

The second shift drops the weights, take out the shells, and wipe the arbors on Friday night.

The other work on the frames is the same on both shifts.

1. Wipe guides on every other doff. (We doff about every two hours.)
2. Pick front rollers once a day.
3. Pick top clearers every other doff.
4. Pick front bottom clearers every other doff.
5. Pick back bottom clearers once a day.
6. Pick spindles once a day.
7. Clean backs twice a week.
8. Clean bottom rolls once a week.
9. Clean top rolls (that is, other than front rolls) once a week.
10. Clean carriage on every other doff.
11. Wipe breast beam behind flyers once a day.
12. Pick flyers before doffing every time (that is, before letting down ends to doff).
13. Pick stands once a week.
14. Oil bolsters once a week with spindle oil.

(Continued on Page 42)

Weaving and Slashing Problems

(Continued from Page 14)

Mr. Harriss: We like for our licensees to make tests as often as they will. We have our field men going around over the country, going right into these plants and making these tests. Very often they will tell the licensees they are not making enough wash tests. We like them to make them on every lot.

Mr. Hardie: Would there be very much variation in the same width?

Mr. Harriss: There would not be very much variation in the same width, but we like to make a test of every lot.

Cross Twill in Satin Cloth

Chairman: Let's take up the next question. It reads: "What is the cause of a cross twill in a satin cloth?" I know all of you who have woven rayon satins have noticed what appears to be a cross twill running across the face of the cloth. The man who asked this question wants to know the cause of that. Some of you men who are running filament rayons speak right up and help him out on this. Is it a question of loom setting or of reeds per dent or what?

Mr. Parks: What is that? On my silk and rayon denim I don't have that.

Chairman: You know what a satin weave is, I am sure. The purpose of that satin weave is to give a smooth-faced appearance to the face of the cloth, with no lines or marks at all. Sometimes you see where the filling, in the interrelation with the warp, makes a distinct twill appearance, which is objectionable.

Chairman: Some of you fellows who run filament rayon tell him.

Mr. Snyder: Couldn't that be caused by improper harness or too much tension in the shuttle, making too much friction?

Mr. Parks: I am going to judge from denims, since I know nothing about satin. When I want to make a smooth finish on my cloth, a smooth feel or appearance, I try to get it as well covered as I can. To make a good cover I look at the timing on my loom, to make sure it is timed properly, as Mr. Lockman pointed out. Second, I look at the height of the whip roll in relation to the harness and the breast feed. So if you want less twill effect I would say you want to get more cover effect.

As to an irregular place, or if it is not all the same, I would say the most logical place to look for that trouble is to look for something that is different on one harness from what it is on another harness, such as a worn cam.

Chairman: I can see where those factors would enter into it. In a dobby loom I can see where one harness might go down lower than another and cause it. Then I have an idea that there is a particular number of ends per dent for each sley that is best. For instance, one number of ends per dent would be best for 140 sley and another number of ends per dent better for 180 sley. I think that would have a bearing on it.

Quill Breakage On Draper Looms

I am going to skip a number of the questions, because
(Continued on Page 44)



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*John: Let's order new
Douglas Spunray Gum
for warp sizing spun ray-
ons, spun acetates and
mixtures.
Understand protects
yarns like standard
starches yet desizes com-
pletely in soap and water.
Jim*

Eastern Carolina Group Discusses Mill Problems

(Continued from Page 40)

15. Oil bobbin gears once a week with special oil.
16. Clean head and foot of frame once a day.
17. Keep top of spindles clean; keep bolsters clean.

We depend upon the frame hands to keep the spindle tops and bolsters clean, to pick them as often as necessary. That is for the speeders.

For cleaning the long-draft spinning we have the following schedule:

Cleaning Schedule for Spinners

- Run out guides three times in eight hours.
- Rub off rails three times in eight hours.
- Brush guide wires once in eight hours.
- Pick top slats twice.
- Clean back guides once.
- Wide stand once.
- Clean lap sticks twice.
- Clean stands once a week.
- Clean under guides once a week.
- Clean ring rails once a week.
- Clean roller bar and roving rods once a week.
- Clean heads once a week.
- Wipe roving every third week.

As to the roving, we try to get around to that about every two to three weeks. The rolls are cleaned once in 16 hours.

That is on the frames themselves. As for overhead cleaning, in the card room we brush down and blow down every eight hours. The method we use there is to mop all the pipes and humidifiers and things of that nature; anything that would have a tendency to collect a good deal of lint we mop off, and then we blow down. We mop the windows after we blow down, because we have an air-changing system, and the lint has a tendency to collect on the windows.

Mr. Miley: Let me ask you a question about your method. You spoke of picking the rolls. How do you pick them? With fingers?

Mr. Carrow: With fingers, yes, sir.

Mr. Miley: Does anybody pick rolls in any other way than picking with the fingers?

Mr. Harden: We use a little brush, a twisted wire brush, that fits down beside the cradle in spinning, and run it through. It is especially made, with stiff hair. They run that down on each side of the cradle, between the rolls, and pick with the hand at the same time. It would make the fingers sore to try to pick in there.

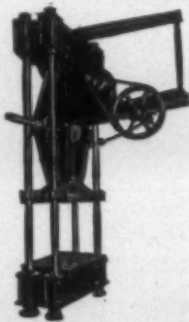
Mr. James: We have a roll picker that we have used for about a year and a half. We get pretty good results with it.

Mr. Miley: Is it a portable thing?

Mr. James: Oh, yes, you just clip it on to your spindle rail. That throws a little pull into the tape, and that gives you the oscillation.

Mr. Miley: What does it clean?

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Mr. James: Cleans the stands and in between the rails.

Mr. Miley: Do you think it is better than using the fingers?

Mr. James: Yes, sir. We use a brush, also, that gets in 5—? ? between the rollers and right next to the stands and picks out the lint.

Mr. Aiken: We have a hand drill—a little wire long enough to go across the roller, and turn it by hand to get the stands clean.

Mr. Miley: Something like an eggbeater with a wire?

Mr. Aiken: That is right.

Mr. Miley: You run that right across the journals of your rolls?

Mr. Aiken: That is right—under the top rolls. It is the same as cleaning the old-time ball-bearing rollers.

Mr. Miley: You like that better than cleaning with the fingers?

Mr. Aiken: Yes, sir. You can not clean it with your fingers.

Mr. Miley: Can you use it on the top rolls?

Mr. Aiken: You can, yes, sir. It works very satisfactorily on the bottom rolls.

J. S. McBroome, Foreman, Mill No. 1, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., West Durham: In the cleaner that Mr. James was speaking about, that little trick goes in there and cleans out the end of the apron, the ends of the rolls, and under the top rolls. As he says, it is driven by tape. That is as fine a thing as I ever saw for getting underneath and cleaning the two sets of rolls. In cleaning the top rolls we mostly use a little flat brush to rub off the ends instead of doing it with the fingers, because it is so hard on the fingers. Then we have a little round brush, about three inches long, that we punch down in there about once a week to get the lint out. If you do not keep long-draft spinning clean around the rolls you will have a lot of gouts and black places in the yarn. If you get too much oil on there you will have the same trouble, because it will finally work out onto the ends of the roll and get on the apron.

Mr. Miley: How many of you have overhead traveling cleaners over the frames?

Mr. McBroome: We have. Your roving does not get so linty, with the overhead cleaner; it keeps it in pretty good condition. I think it is fine, because you do not have to wipe the roving so often. It helps the guides and also helps the creels.

Mr. Miley: How many frames does it cover?

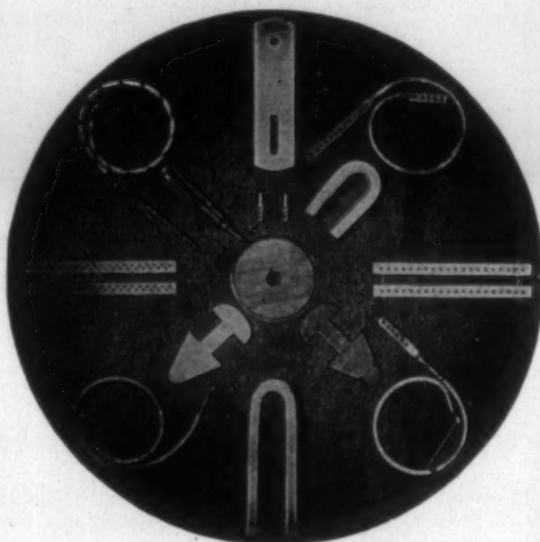
Mr. McBroome: Most of them have eight frames.

Mr. Miley: Does it give you any trouble at all in the quality of your work?

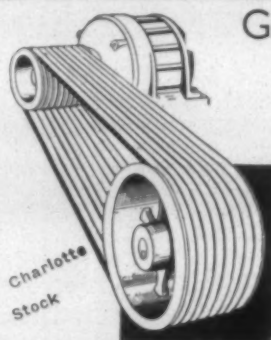
Mr. McBroome: Well, I can not say, because if there is a little lint anywhere around at all it will blow it down. If it misses it you will have gouts in your work.

(Continued in Next Issue)

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Weaving and Slashing Problems

(Continued from Page 41)

our time is getting short. The next one we shall take up is No. 10: "A colony of 500 Draper looms break about 500 quills per month. Is this figure excessive?" That is a question I myself asked, and I should like to get some definite information. That is, each loom will average breaking one quill a month. Is this number excessive, or is it a pretty good average? Mr. Hammond, could you answer that?

Mr. Hammond: I think that is excessive. I think 50 per cent of that would be great enough.

Chairman: In other words, 250 quills per month in a colony of 500 looms?

Mr. Hammond: Yes, I think that would be ample. I think that would be great enough for replacement. If a man has 500, he has entirely too high a figure.

Chairman Simmons: Mr. Estes, what do you say?

Mr. Estes: Ours ran between 200 and 250, according to the last check I made on it.

Chairman: In other words, half a quill per loom per month?

Mr. Estes: Yes, sir.

Mr. Lockman: Does that mean breakage of quills or replacement of worn quills, etc.?

Chairman: Most of that is breakage. I do not mean quills that have served their life and are worn out.

C. F. Earnhardt, Jr., Supt., Mill No. 1, Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.: How did you arrive at that figure? How did you know you were using 500 quills a month on those 500 looms?

Chairman Simmons: Mr. Earnhardt, you can have your boys that take out the quills count them and keep a record on it. That is what we did.

Mr. Stutts: what do you say?

Mr. Stutts: I don't think 500 is too high. We do not have the quill men count them, but the doffers break them up sometimes, or they get run over on the floor. From that angle I do not think 500 is too high.

Mr. Hardie: I think probably every mill represented here uses that many.

Mr. Estes: In other words, you mean, Mr. Chairman, breakage on the loom; you do not mean those broken in the spinning room or from the weaver's carelessness or anything else like that?

Chairman: Mr. Estes, I mean replacing quills that are broken from every cause, excepting those that are worn out. I mean breakage in the spinning room, breakage in the loom, some run over on the floor by the trucks, etc.

Mr. Estes: We have about 250 broken on the loom.

Chairman: Actually broken on the loom?

Mr. Estes: Yes, sir.

Colored Ends Lapping Up On Slasher

Chairman: Let's go on to Question No. 11: "In running striped shirt goods, we sometimes find that the col-

ored ends will lap around the squeeze roll, but the white ends do not. What can be done to remedy this?"

This man is running striped shirting and is having trouble with the colored ends in the set lapping around the squeeze roll but has no trouble with the white ends in the same set lapping around the roll, and he wants to know what can be done. Is his size too heavy or is it too hot, or is the dyed yarn weaker, or what causes that?

Mr. A.: Are these dyed beams perfectly dry when they go in the slasher or do they come from the beam-dyeing machine say 25 to 30 per cent wet?

Chairman: These are normally dry yarns.

Mr. A.: Would you say they are perfectly dry?

Chairman Simmons: Yes, they are dry. As I understand it, the color is striped on the section beam along with the white, and while he has trouble with the colored ends lapping on the squeeze roll he has none with the white.

Mr. Mason, have you ever noticed that?

Mr. Mason: Yes, we have had a lot of trouble with that at various times. I do not know the cause, unless the yarn is just weaker from going through the dyeing process. Sometimes it is laid up for a while and possibly the dye has eaten it up to some extent. It seems that it is just weaker. I do not know the cause.

Chairman: Have you hit on any scheme to get around it?

Mr. Mason: No, sir.

J. V. Walters, Teacher, Textile School, Clemson College: I have tested colored yarn for a period of four years, and it had normal breaking strength in the package.

Chairman: What would you say the cause is, then?

Mr. Walters: I do not know.

Chairman: Mr. Stansell, have you had any of this trouble?

Mr. Stansell: Yes, sir.

Chairman: Will you tell us what you think about it?

Mr. Stansell: I did not ask the question, but I wanted an answer to it. It is unfortunate to have to run these colored yarns in a pattern with white yarns. That makes it worse. I think Mr. Mason gave us a very good answer. The colored yarn is weaker. As I understand the question, the colored ends just run around the squeeze roll?

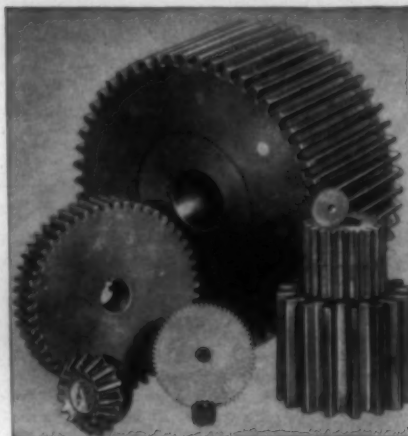
Chairman Simmons: That is right.

Mr. Stansell: I don't know what is the cause, but we find sometimes in our own mill and elsewhere the colored yarn gets damaged in the dyeing. We have found that when we stopped immersing the yarn—just ran it on the squeeze roll instead of on an immersing roll, that helped it somewhat.

Chairman: You have not found anything you can do to the size formula that will help that?

Mr. Stansell: No, sir.

Mr. McCombs: Here are two things that will help him.



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It is caused by the colored yarn sticking. If he will separate every beam so no two ends stick together, that will help him. Another thing that will help some is to put the lease rod on the back of the slasher so as to separate the colored yarn from the white yarn. Do that and take a lease on his warpers and use eleven lease rods instead of six or do it by splitting this colored sheet behind, just before it reaches the hot cylinder.

Chairman: You mean separate it before it reaches the hot cylinder?

Mr. McCombs: Before it reaches the size box and hot cylinder.

Chairman Simmons: This is sticking on the squeeze roll.

Mr. McCombs: That will be all right if you use a lease rod before it reaches the size box and hot cylinder. The yarn is sticking because it gets too much size.

Chairman: In this particular instance the yarn never gets to the cylinder. It is sticking on the squeeze roll in the size box.

We will take up the last question: "In slashing rayons of 180 sley up, which type of leasing reed is best, the front type or the back type?" I do not doubt many of you have had experience with both types of leasing reeds. Which one do you say works best? Mr. Mason, I believe you have both types?

Mr. Mason: Yes, sir. I prefer the back type. It is more simple, more easily done, and causes less punishment on the yarn.

Chairman Simmons: And you get better leases?

Mr. Mason: Yes, sir.

Chairman: It does not burst up the yarn?

Mr. Mason: No, sir. You get less punishment with the back type.

Chairman: Has anybody else any idea on that?

At Drayton we have only the one type. We do not have the back type.

Is there any further discussion? If not, I want to say to each of you that I appreciate your coming to this meeting. It is my first one as chairman, and I hope you have been able to get something out of it to repay you for coming.

I want to say to you, Dean Willis, that we appreciate your kindness in letting us come here and thank you for the arrangements you have made.

Mr. Harriss, we have enjoyed your remarks and appreciate your coming here, and also Mr. Clark's coming.

Mr. Harriss: I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that I have been perfectly amazed at the spirit in this meeting. In my days in the cotton mill we tried to keep things from one another. This has been a most remarkable display of interchange of knowledge. I think it is perfectly amazing, and I thank you for letting me talk to you.

Chairman Simmons: If there is nothing further, the meeting is adjourned.

(Thereupon the meeting adjourned at 12:05 o'clock P. M.)

Is the Government Promoting Co-Operation?

(Continued from Page 6)

attempts to write a code for social justice, social justice will die and progress will cease.

The ambitions of industrial statesmen must not be shackled by the rigidity of law. The government must assume only those duties that mankind, either singly or in groups is unable to do.

The Department of Labor, as all other departments of government, must not be partisan in its operation or administration. This New Deal for labor, sponsored by the Department of Labor, must be a fair deal, a square deal and act only as a stimulant for greater progress and not resolve its acts into a battleground of conflicting emotions and classes and thereby produce stagnation and decay.

This story is not written in bitterness or resentfulness or with any idea of chastisement. Often all of us in the enthusiasm of our purposes and plans lose our perspective. It is often necessary for some one to challenge us constructively in order that we may get a new or fairer viewpoint.

This is a great nation presided over by a great government. The decadence or failure of government has always been the antecedent of national failure. Our government was founded upon the principle, "Of the people, by the people, for the people," and there were no modifying adjectives stating classes, colors or creeds.

The Department of Labor, in its ministrations and administrations, must remember that while its chief function is to deal with labor and labor problems, it is charged with doing this not to labor's advantage or disadvantage, not to the advantage or disadvantage of any one, but that in the great onward struggle of progress, labor may receive a square deal and a fair deal, just as all other citizens of this great Republic.

Then co-operation among labor, industry and the government will be natural and not forced, easy and not irksome, delightful and not distasteful.

36th Knitting Arts Exhibition Scheduled

The 36th Annual Knitting Arts Exhibition will be held in 1940 at Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, the week of April 15th.

The Exhibition next year will close Thursday night at 10 o'clock instead of Friday noon, as in the past. The doors will open at noon on Monday, at 11 A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and will close at 10 P. M. each night.

The Knitting Arts Exhibition is under the auspices of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers and the Underwear Institute. The 1940 Show will be managed by Albert C. Rau, who has had charge of the event for a number of years.

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